The Times.

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Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

Tell me some Fond Name.

—TO ONE I LOVE—

Tell me some fond name, some word all apart,
Whereby to murmur of thee to my heart;
For the name that the world rings with seemeth to me,
Too proud for the sweet thought I cherish for thee:
Knowest thou not how the rude forest child,
Gives a name to his dear one far, far in the wild,
Which only he breathes to the Great Spirit's ear,
A name which no mortal ever may hear.

Tell me some sweet name, told only to me,
Whereby to murmur to heaven of thee;
For the name the world sings with everywhere,
Seems too proud for the wishes I breathe in my prayer;
Tell me some fond name, some word all apart,
Whereby to whisper of thee to my heart,
Tell me some name, only known unto me,
Whereby to murmur to heaven of thee.

MOLLIE.

FOR THE TIMES.

WRITING.

There is nothing from which we derive so much real pleasure, than reading the pure sentiments and beautiful conceptions, flowing from the pen of the ready writer—and Tupper, in his Proverbial Philosophy, has aptly likened it "to the chains which bind a Proteus" and "to the sun, the lamp of heaven." Setting aside the intrinsic value of writing as a science, and regarding it only as a pastime, a pleasing recreation, it is certainly, and almost universally, decided to be one of the purest fountains of pleasure and delight. But merely analyzing the simple word *writing* and glancing, with the mind's eye over its different uses and abuses, associations and differences, we find it too comprehensive, and our mind wearied in the attempt to follow imagination in its wild roamings over such an extensive field. We descend therefore to every day-life, and wonder that amidst the fashionable and worldly, a distaste to this pure pleasure is so common. Take the school-girls for instance—one who, by study and research, has won the golden opinion of all who train her mind—is an adept in all the accomplishments of the age, and who, when bidding adieu to the confined schoolroom, is ushered on the stage of life, there to win or lose a name. How strange it is, that such a mind will rarely seek the pleasure of writing, except when necessity compels, will as a last resort read that which, before was condemned or deemed worse than idleness. It is not necessary—to join the strife of words—or attempt to win the wreath of fame,—but "write often for thy secret eye; so shalt thou grow wiser." And not only "wiser," but will find hidden beauties in the volume of Nature which before were scarcely dreamed of; and the thoughtful mind will seek and find a balm for many a woe, which before was deemed incurable. The stammerer who is mortified to know that his finest and most beautiful imageries are often chained in silence by the want of speech, finds in this "secret writing" and penning the most common transactions—a remedy, which rarely fails. And oh! what a mortification it must be to have truly good and beautiful thoughts, and which makes our eye beam with a glowing fire, which Prometheus might well claim, while speech, "the golden harvest" of thought, is denied us! Truly a prison, which the unwearied mind will burst if it attempt.

How great a pleasure, and blessing this science is to mankind, has been the theme of many, and in all ages; and to what an acme it has arrived, when we look back to the modes of the ancients! it seems, indeed, we of the nineteenth century could ask no more. From the writing on wax tablets and parchment—with reeds we have come down to us—only the memory of such historical facts, while now every necessary and ornamental addition is at the command of every one. And what pleasure and benefit we can derive, by taking advantage of these improvements! if all knew the sweet, secret joy of writing for the secret eye, we would find less useless *small* talk and more thought and observation; more truth and mercy, and in all seasons and all places more refinement.

MATTIE MAY.

Elfin Wood.

Be Systematic.

It will add more to your convenience and comfort through life than you can imagine. It saves time, saves temper, saves patience, and saves money. For a while it may be a little troublesome, but you will soon find that it is easier to do right than wrong;—that it is easier to act by rule than without one.

Be systematic in everything; let it extend to the most minute trifles, it is not beneath you. Whitfield could not go to sleep at night, if, after retiring, he remembered that his gloves and riding whip were not in their usual place, where he could lay his hand on them in the dark, on any emergency; and such are the men who leave their mark for good on the world's history. It was by his systematic habits from youth to age that Noah Webster was enabled to leave to the world his great dictionary. "Method was the presiding principle of his life," writes his biographer.

Systematic men are the only reliable men; they are the men who comply with their engagements. They are minute men. The man who has nothing to do, is the man who does nothing. The man of system is soon known to do all that he engages to do; to do it well and do it at the time promised;—consequently he has his hands full. When I want any mechanical job done, I go to the man whom I always find busy, and I do not fail to find him the man to do that job promptly, and to the hour.

And more, teach your children to be systematic. Begin with your daughters at five years of age; give them a drawer or two for their clothing; make it a point to go to that drawer any hour of the day and night; and if each article is not properly arranged, give quiet and rational admonition; if arranged well, give affectionate praise and encouragement. Remember that children, as well as grown people, will do more to retain a name, than to make one.

As soon as practicable, let your child have a room, which shall be its own, and treat that room as you did the drawer; thus you will plant and cultivate a habit of systematic action, which will bless that child while young, increase the blessing when that child becomes a parent, and extend its pleasurable influences to the close of life. A single unsystematic person in a house, is a curse to any family. A wife who has her whole establishment so arranged, from cellar to attic, that she knows on any emergency where to go for a required article, is a treasure to any man, (my experience, reader!) while one who never knows where anything is, and when it is by accident found, is almost sure to find it crumpled, soiled, out of order. Such a wife as this latter is unworthy of the name, and is a living reproach to the mother who bore her.—*Journal of Health.*

Storm in Salisbury.—A heavy storm passed over Salisbury Sunday last, doing immense damage to fruit and shade trees, and overturning a few houses and knocking down the chimneys of several others. The Methodist church was struck by lightning and set on fire. The flames were fortunately arrested before any considerable damage was done.

We have never witnessed a storm in which electricity committed such fearful ravages.—*Herald.*

Literary.

FOR THE TIMES.

A TRUE INCIDENT.

There are circumstances in the experience of nearly every individual, from which, if rightly heeded, we may learn a profitable lesson. One such event has recently come under our observation; and as it is one of peculiar interest we will narrate it, hoping that some of the young who read it may receive a timely admonition.

In one of the pleasant villages of New England, not many years ago, there lived a most interesting and happy family, in which was a noble looking and talented son just finishing his school boy days, and longing—as many boys do—for some employment in the city. He had become tired of his native town and his country schoolmates, and desired to exchange them for the exciting scenes and fashionable people of New York, where he had spent several of his vacations, and where some of his most wealthy relatives resided. He had seen just enough of city life to fill him with admiration and delight. He had gazed upon the busy multitude, thronging the public streets, and hurrying to and from their places of business; and the sight had made him anxious to join the multitude, and have a situation in some large mercantile establishment. With much interest had he stood upon the wharf and watched some magnificent steamer, as she approached the shore to discharge her passengers and cargo, reload and start again on another voyage. The thousand sails that filled the harbor, the cities along the shores, the number and magnitude of the public and private buildings that adorned the streets,—all had a tendency to make him dislike the plainness and quietude of his early home. On this account he persuaded his parents to let him accept the office of clerk in his uncle's store.

In a few days his trunk was packed; and he, filled with bright and joyous anticipations of future happiness and prosperity, bade adieu to parents, brothers and companions, hastened to New York, and entered upon the duties of his new vocation. Possessed of a cheerful disposition and winning manners he soon drew around him a large circle of associates from among the wealthy and the gay, who often conducted him to places of amusement and parties of pleasure, and introduced him to all the scenes of fashionable life. He soon became so fascinated with these, that he began to think less frequently of the friendly counsels of his mother; and his tender sensibilities gradually grew harder till he could easily yield to temptation when presented to him by one of his intimate companions. With them he freely indulged in scenes of gaiety and mirth, engaging in various kinds of dissipation, until the recollection of his early instructions and his former friends had entirely departed. His days were spent in the eager pursuit of wealth and his nights in seeking some means by which to satisfy his appetites or passions. Thus a few years were passed, when instead of the nimble step and joyous countenance of the once healthy youth, there was a slow and feeble motion and a pale and care-worn expression.

Returning home from the city to spend the summer months in hope of regaining his health and strength, he was urged by his parents to remain with them and return no more to the city. But he could not comply with such a request, and give up the fascinating scenes of city life for the dull monotony of the country; so in early autumn he returned to engage again in his usual routine of toil and pleasure. The intense excitement, to which he was subjected both day and night, not only seriously impaired his health, but affected his mind to such a degree that symptoms of insanity were soon discovered; these rapidly increased; and in a few weeks he was an inmate of an Insane Asylum. His case was soon pronounced a hopeless one, and his wasted powers grew more feeble, till he gradually sank into a state of idiocy, and was then carried to his father's house, where the writer of these lines saw him only a few weeks ago.

Ten short years had passed since we last met in that pleasant village;—and what a change! Instead of the erect and manly form and the smile of intelligence and beauty, I saw nothing but a total wreck of body and mind. He recollected neither me nor any of the scenes connected with our early days. Memory had forsaken her throne; reason had departed, and all was blank and desolate.

A few days after, the village bell tolled the age of a young man; a sad and solemn procession followed his mortal remains to the grave; and the village papers recorded the early death of Henry Le Baron. Thus ended the career of the once promising youth; thus were his parents' fond hopes disappointed, as they had seen the fires of his brilliant intellect one by one extinguished by the excitements and pleasures of city life. And the history of this young man is the record of many others who have left their peaceful homes in the country, and gone to the city, and at last come to a similar end. The allurements of a large city and the numerous temptations that surround the young are almost irresistible; and no young man should expose himself to them, unless he is possessed of fixed principles, and of moral courage sufficient to enable him to obey the sacred injunction, "If sinners entice thee, consent thou not." HOMO.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

THE SOLDIER'S WIFE.

One of the most striking cases of presence of mind and self-possession of which we have any recollection, came to light on a trial which took place some years since in Ireland. The story looks like a fiction, but we have reason to believe it quite true. A woman traveling along a road to join her husband, who was a soldier, and quartered at Athlone, was joined by a pedlar, who was going the same way. They entered into conversation during a walk of some hours; but as the day began to wane, they agreed that they should stop for the night at a house of entertainment, and pursue their pedestrian journey the next day. They reached a humble inn, situated in a lonely spot by the roadside; and fatigued after a long day's walk, they were glad to find themselves under the shelter of a roof. Having refreshed themselves with the substantial supper set before them, they expressed a wish to retire. They were shown into the travelers' room, and went to rest in their respective beds. The pedlar, before retiring, had called the landlord aside and given into his keeping the pack, which he had unstrapped from his back, till the morning, telling him that it contained a considerable sum of money and much valuable property. They were not long in bed before the pedlar fell into a sound sleep; but the poor woman, perhaps from over-fatigue, or from thoughts of meeting her husband next day, lay awake. A couple of hours might have passed, when she saw the door slowly opened, and a person enter holding a light, which he screened with his hand. She instantly recognized in one of the young men she had seen below—son to the landlord. He advanced with stealthy steps to the beside of the pedlar, and watched him for a few seconds. He then went out, and entered again with his brother and his father, who held in hand a large pewter basin. They went on tiptoe to the bedside, where the pedlar lay in deep sleep. One of the young men drew out a knife, and while the father held the basin so as to receive the blood, he cut the poor victim's throat from ear to ear. A slight, half-audible groan, and all was still, save the cautious movements of the party engaged in the fatal deed. They had brought in with them a large sack, into which they quickly thrust the unresisting body. The poor woman lay silently in her bed, fearing that her turn would come next. She heard low mutterings among the men, from which she soon gathered that they were debating whether they should murder her too, as they feared she might have it in power to betray them.

One of them said that he was sure that she was fast asleep, and that there was no occasion to trouble themselves more; but to make sure of this being the case, one came to the beside with the candle in his hand, and the other with a knife. She kept her eyes closed as if in sleep, and had such complete command over herself, as not to betray in her countenance any sign that she was conscious of what was going on.—The candle was passed close to her eyes; the knife drown across close to her throat; she never winced, or showed by any movement of feature or of limb, that she apprehended danger. So the men whispered that she was sound asleep—that nothing was to be feared from her, and they went out of the room, removing the sack which contained the body of the murdered man. How long must that night of horror have seemed to the poor lone woman—how frightful was its stillness and darkness! The presence of mind which had so astonishingly enabled her to act a part to which she owed her life, sustained her through all the trying scenes which she had yet to pass. She did not hurry from her room at the unseasonable hour, but waited tell she heard all the family astir for some time; she then went down, and said she believed she had overslept herself in consequence of being greatly tired. She asked where the pedlar was, and was told that he was in too great a hurry to wait for her, but that he had left sixpence to pay for her breakfast.—She sat down composedly to that meal, and forced herself to partake with apparent appetite of the food set before her. She appeared unconscious of the eyes which with deep scrutiny were fixed upon her. When the meal was over, she took leave of the family, and went on her way without the least appearance of discomposure or mistrust. She had proceeded but a short way when she was joined by two strapping looking women. One look was sufficient to convince her that they were the two young men, and one thought to assure her that she was yet on the very verge of destruction. They walked by her side entered into conversation, asked her where she was going, and told her that their road lay the same way; they questioned her as to where she had lodged the night before, and made most minute inquiries about the family inhabiting the house of entertainment. Her answers were quite unembarrassed, and she said the people of the house had appeared to be decent and civil, and had treated her very well. For two hours the young men continued by her side, conversing with her, and watching with the most scrutinizing glances any change in her countenance, and asking questions which had she not been fully self-possessed, might have put her off her guard. It was not till her dreaded companions had left her, and till she saw her husband coming along the road to meet her, that she lost her self-command which she had so successfully exercised, and throwing herself into his arms fainted away.

Drunkenness and Rioting.

It is not to be concealed that drunkenness is rapidly on the increase, and has been for twelve months or more. The temperance organizations, in spite of all their efforts, have been overcome by the insatiate love of strong drink. As the legitimate fruit of this universal drunkenness we have rioting and disorder. The newspapers for the last three months abound with notices of altercations between individuals and parties, and terms, 'Fatal affray,' 'Horrid Murder,' 'Fatal Duel,' and many like expressions, meet the eye in almost every colum. Drunkenness and crime go hand in hand, and the separation of one from the other proves fatal to both. The many murders that have recently occurred should arouse all sensible men to the inquiry, what is the cause?

This inquiry pursued, you soon find an answer—Drunkenness! If this be so, and a candid investigation will eventually lead to that conclusion, should not all good citizens, having the good of the country at heart, awaken to some action, by which, the evil could be lessened? So long as the world is deluged in drunkenness, so long will the most hideous crimes be familiar scenes. Shooting, stabbing, caning, mauling, fighting and brawling will become the order of the day. Could the mighty river of intemperance that now pours its desolating streams over the earth be dried up, joy and gladness would thrill the hearts of millions who now sit weeping in despair. Peace and prosperity would fill the earth with songs of rejoicing, and Heaven would look approvingly upon the habitations of man. The evil is in our midst, it covers all the land: The remedy we know, but who will take the patient in hand and make the application?—*Clinton Independent.*

Common Schools.

To the Friends of Education in North Carolina.

At a preliminary meeting of delegates from various Counties, held in Goldsboro, in May last, it was resolved to hold a State Convention, of the friends of Education in North-Carolina in the coming Fall—and the undersigned were appointed a Committee of Preparations with power to determine the time and place of holding said Convention and of electing persons to prepare essays upon subjects designatad.

We hereby announce that Salisbury has been fixed on as the place of said meeting, and that it will take place on *Tuesday the 21th day of October next;* and we also take plasure in being able to announce that the citizens of Salisbury have tendered the free hospitalities of the place to the delegates to the Convention, and that only half the usual fare will be charged to the visiters on the Rail-Roads of the State.

The meeting promises to be the most respectable of the kind ever held in North-Carolina; and it is hoped that many frinds of the cause from all parts of the State will come to counsel together, to hear and communicate information, to encourage each other, and to help to give unity of aim and system of effort to the laborers in this important field. A brief address, setting forth more fully the objects of this Convention, will be issued in a few days; and in the meantime this notice is given that those interested way be enabled to make timely preparations.

That the delegates many receive proper attention all wishing or expecting to attend are reqested to give early notice to D. A. Davis of Salisbury, who will report their names to the committee of the Town appointed to see to the comfort of the visitors. It is to be hoped that a false delicacy will not prevent any one from complying with this request.

Professors in Colleges, Teachers in Classical and common Schools, Officers of the common School system, and all friends of the great cause of Education, and all friends of North Carolina are cordially invited to attend as delegates.

C. H. WILEY,
Sup't. Com. Schools for N. C.
D. A. DAVIS,
of Rowan Co,
E. W. OGBORN,
of Guilford Co,
Wm. K. LANE
Wm. ROBINSON.
of Wayne Co.
E. GRAVES.
of Warren Co,
Committee of Preparations.

☞ Newspapers in the State friendly to the cause are earnestly requested to give the above several insertions in their papers, and at as early a day as possible.

Aug. 14th 1856

From the Ohio Journal of Education.

Practical Duties of the School-room.

It is rather unpoetic, in any department of science or labor, to descend from finely wrought and beautifully elaborated theories, to the sober realities of practical detail.

Especially is this true in reference to school-room duties, comprising, as they do, such an interminable list of items, many of which are so apparently insignificant, that, oftentimes, the Teacher feels self-convicted of belittling himself in so frequently repeating and so strenuously enforcing them.

How many an inexperienced Teacher has had serious misgivings as to the nobility of his calling, when coarsely censured, by some unthinking patron, for the futility of this regulation, the whimsicality of that, or the tyranny of the other; for, never having thoroughly and philosophically investigated the subject, he is unable fully and satisfactorily to explain the necessity of his seeming littleness; and he begins really to fear that he has chosen a profession that narrows the mind, deadens its nobler faculties, and suppresses the most genial impulses of human nature.

The fact, however, that the most successful Teachers are those who give most attention to the details of the school-room, is a sufficient assurance of the importance of the subject, and a sufficient reason for continuing to bestow upon it earnest thought and attention.

Arrangement of Pupils. Much advantage may be gained by a systematic arrangement of pupils, in the school-room. It should be the aim of the Teacher, in the arrangement of his pupils, to secure, as far as possible, an adaption of seats to the size of the scholars who are to occupy them, to facilitate the government of the school, and to promote the convenience of all its operations.

It is true, that in too many of our schoolhouses the seats are but very poorly adapted te the wants of any pupil; still, with the worst of them, there is usually some little choice of arrangement. If there must be any deviation from exact adaption, it is better that seats be too low than too high. For, besides inflicting permanent, physical injury, nothing is more provocative of restlessness and disorder in pupils, than to keep their feet dangling in the air, from morning till night, vainly stretching and striving for some other and firmer support than an aerial footstool.

To facilitate the government of school, scholars should be so situated that the teacher can see them all at a glance, and readily observe all their operations. For this purpose, the larger scholars should be placed in the rear seats of the school-room, and the smaller ones in the front seats; and all, so far as is practicable, should face in one direction. Scholars, if unable to conceal their acts of disorder, generally abandon the attempt to annoy, and betake themselves to more laudable pursuits.

But in addition to this, to promote good order, scholars should be relatively arranged with reference to their character, habits and dispositions. Scholars of warm attachments and high social qualities, mingled with a large share of mirthfulness, should be assigned seats considerably remote from each other; for, however desirable it may be that scholars be disciplined to resist temptations, it will hardly be found practicable to teach the useful lesson by placing temptations in their way. Neither children nor adults need to *court* temptation to discipline their virtues; the necessary and unavoidable ones will prove quite enough for such a purpose

When more than one teacher is employed in the same department, reference must be had, in seating, to the convenience of simultaneously calling classes, for the different teachers, without interference or confusion.

It may not be practicable, always, so to arrange scholars as to secure all the advantages desirable; but if the teacher is fully conscious of what is desirable, he will be able to make the most judicious compromise which the circumstances will admit.

Arrangement and Care of Furniture, Neatness, etc. The Teacher's desk and all its appurtenances, school apparatus and school furniture of every kind, so far as the teacher can control it, should, by their appearance and arrangement, palpably proclaim design, system, neatness and good taste.

Maps, charts, pictures and all ornamental furniture that is furnished or that can be procured, should be so disposed as to relieve the bare walls, and render the school-room pleasant and cheerful.

If loose seats are furnished, as they frequently are, for smaller scholars, they should be arranged in precise order; and to prevent confusion in calling classes, giving recesses, and dismissing school, the same order should be preserved every day.

Scholars should be required to keep their seats and desks in good condition and good order. However coarse and rough they may be, not even a pin scratch should be allowed to deface, nor a particle of dust to accumulate upon them. No books or papers should, at any time, be allowed to lie upon desks, except such as present use demands; and pupils should be required to remove everything from their desks, before leaving them for recitation, recess or dismission; as unoccupied desks, covered with loose papers, slates, and half open books, give the school-room a very slovenly appearance. No small bits of paper should be allowed any place, either in or upon the pupil's desk. If a memorandum book is needed, or if it is necessary to conduct any of the exercises of school, in writing upon paper, let pupils prepare blank-books for the purpose, and preserve them.

Scholars should be held responsible for the appearance of the floor, in the immediate vicinity of the desks and seats which they occupy, and should be required to keep it entirely free from dirt or litterings of any kind. For this purpose, the use of mats and scrapers should be explained to them; and if necessary they should be taught and encouraged to construct or otherwise procure them.

Neatness in the personal appearance and habits of pupils should be required. It is not too much to expect of scholars that they come into the school-room with clean hands and faces, and hair nicely brushed. While teachers can not too carefully avoid any comments or apparent notice of the *quality* of the clothing which pupils may wear, they are justifiable in requiring a tolerable approach to *cleanliness*. Poverty is no apology for filth; for water, like air, is free to all.

There is, of course, a proper manner of effecting a reformation in the personal appearance of children; one which will save the feelings of the sensitive, or reach and arouse the dormant faculties of the stupid and careless. Filthy practices, such as spitting upon the floor, and others of a similar character, should be carefully looked after, and corrected.

The interest and zeal which the teacher manifests in these little matters of neatness, order, and the proper arrangement of every thing connected with the school-room, will greatly influence the conduct and habits of his pupils. If he is indifferent in regard to the subject, his scholars will be more so.

The teacher who, after kindling his morning fire, leaves the school-room floor covered with ashes, wood and chips; the ceiling with cob-webs, and the unarranged seats with dust, may safely calculate on having scholars who will use their desks to carve hieroglyphics in; the stove-pipe and the walls of the school-room to draw profiles on; the stove hearth for a foot scraper; and the half-filled, rusty, iron basin, simmering upon the stove, to throw apple parings in.

If, under some periodical excitement, the teacher, with a *quid* in his mouth, gives his pupils a severe lecture on the importance of *neatness*, he may expect that they will manifest their appreciation of his precepts by energetically spitting upon the heated stove for the fun of hearing the fizzle, or in some other equally interesting way.

Besides serving as a pattern for pupils, unconsciously leading them into habits which will prove highly useful to them in after life, care should be given to neatness and order in the school-room; to the tasteful arrangement of maps, charts, window-shades, pictures, and flowers, for the purpose of rendering it an attractive place—a place where children will *love* to congregate—a place which, with all its employments and associations, they will love to remember as the bright spot of their existence.

Order in the Movements and Attitude of Pupils. Scholars should be instructed to move softly about the school-room, and to "lightly tread" on entering and leaving it. With a little care and perseverance on the part of the teacher, light walking in the school-room soon becomes an agreeable and involuntary habit, which saves both teacher and scholars much annoyance and inconvenience.

The attitude of pupils should, at all times, be dignified and graceful, and especially so, during all opening exercises, recitations, or when addressed by their teachers, or any one else. During opening exercises, scholars should assume a *uniform* position of some kind, and retain it until the close of such exercises. They should have nothing in their hands, nor any thing lying on their desks. As their whole attention should be given to their teacher, nothing should be allowed which would have any tendency to divert it.

Scholars should not be allowed to whisper or communicate, in the school-room, without special permission. Whether permission should ever be given for whispering, I shall not attempt to decide; as it is a subject which, alone, might well occupy the space of one article, but if it is given, it should be at regular intervals. Scholars should not be at liberty, at any time, to ask permission to whisper, for the questions themselves would soon become a greater annoyance than the whispering. The necessity of entire prohibition is much greater in large and crowded school-rooms, than in small schools; hence, what would be considered imperative and indispensable in one school, might not be best adapted to promote the prosperity of another. There is little danger, however, of carrying system and order too far in any school.

The teacher, while hearing recitations, should not allow scholars, preparing their lessons, to interrupt him with any questions, either about their lessons, or any thing else.

For the purpose of giving opportunity for all necessary questions, a sufficient space of time should be appropriated between recitations; and if pupils meet with insurmountable difficulties, when the teacher is employed, they should reserve them for the appropriate time for clearing up such difficulties; the pupils, in the mean time, learning all that portion of the lesson which they can comprehend. But even at the appropriate time for asking questions, the *manner* of doing so should be prescribed. Pupils should manifest their desire to speak to their teacher by raising the right hand, not high above the head, but to a graceful height; and the teacher should indicate his readiness to give them audience, by calling their names, or silently, by an inclination of the head, or some other appropriate signal; and the pupil receiving the signal, should rise from his seat, and go to the teacher before asking his question; unless, from the large number of questions to be answered, the teacher should deem it more economical to pass around, among the scholars, and answer their questions.

But, in no case, should the practice of speaking to the teacher, across the room, in a loud voice, while retaining their seats, be tolerated in pupils. It is a disrespectful mode of addressing the teacher and produces confusion, especially when three or four pupils, in different parts of the room are, at the same time, prepared to pronounce their teacher's name, all asking him questions so different that the fragments of each, which he can understand, constitute a school medley, which he can neither answer nor comprehend.

But the practical duties of the school-room are far too numerous to be inserted in one article; and the thousand important things yet unmentioned, must be reserved for some future time.

A. B. WEST.

News of the Day.

The Murders and Executions *in California—The Disturbances between Foreigners and Americans, &c.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The following is the summary from the California papers of the leading events for the fortnight of advice:

SUMMARY.

The steamer of to-day carries melancholy and startling intelligence.

On the afternoon of the 24th July, Joseph Hetherington, a native of England, but who came to this State in 1846, from St. Louis, met Dr. Randall in the bar-room of the St. Nicholas, and, renewing an old difficulty which had its origin in some money transactions between the parties, commenced an assault upon him by seizing hold of his beard. Randall commenced drawing a revolver, and Hetherington also drew his. Two shots were fired by Hetherington and three by Randall. The last shot of Hetherington's pistol entered the left temple of Randall and penetrated the brain. Randall immediately fell and expired the following Sunday.

Hetherington was seized by the police of the Vigilance Committee, conveyed to their rooms and locked up. On the death of Randall, the committee proceeded at once to the trial of Hetherington for murder. It was clearly proven that Hetherington had been pursuing Randall for months with threats that he intended to shoot him. It appears that Randall had borrowed money from Hetherington, which the latter found it impossible to get back. This brought on quarrels and bad blood, which ended by a determination on the part of Hetherington to take Randall's life. Hetherington was therefore convicted of murder by the committee. He had previously been cleared by the courts of killing another man named Baldwin two years ago.

The committee had also been engaged in the trial of Philander Brace for the murder of Capt. West. His guilt was clearly shown, and by his own admission, as well as behavior after arrest, he must have been one of the most abandoned men this age of the world has yet produced. Both of these men were sentenced to death, which sentence the committee proceeded to put in execution on the afternoon of the 29th July. The scaffold was erected in Davis street, at the intersection of Sacramento. Long before the hour arrived, every approach to the spot was blocked up by a dense throng of curious spectators, composed of men, women and children. Every house top was covered, and such was the rush that the roofs of several buildings gave way under the pressure of the burden upon them.

At the appointed time a large force of vigilance troops, consisting of infantry and cavalry, numbering at least four thousand men, surrounded the gallows with fixed bayonets and drawn sabres. The prisoners were then conveyed to the scaffold in carriages. Hetherington was perfectly firm and composed—not a nerve quivered, and although his arms were pinioned behind his back he walked up the steep steps of the scaffold without assistance, and took his position upon the trap, at the same time loosening his cravat and baring his neck for the halter. Brace had to be assisted up the steps, but when his eyes fell upon the gaping multitude the fiendish spirit of violence seemed to take possession of him, and he passed his few remaining moments repeating most blasphemous and obscene curses.

Hetherington made a few remarks, but was much interrupted by Brace. At length the signal was sounded upon the large bell of the committee. The two men were swung into eternity, and the horrible spectacle upon which twenty thousand human beings were feasting their eyes was brought to a close.

The greatest indignation was excited throughout the State by the failure of Palmer, Cook & Co., to pay in July instalments of interest upon State and city bonds. This banking firm received the money and has the sum, or ought to have it in their vaults. They published a card in which they state that they did not transmit funds because their partner, Mr. Wright, informed them that they had enough in N. York to meet that liability. It is said that the State treasurer sends on money by the present steamer to take up these claims in case they yet remain unpaid.

Quite a number of political clubs have been organized in San Francisco, and the campaign doubtless will be carried on in a spirited manner.

On the 24th of July the city was thrown into considerable excitement by the return from Honolulu of the notorious Edward Bulger, who was banished on the 5th of June by the Vigilance Committee. He was immediately re-arrested and locked up by the committee, and as it had been often declared that the penalty of death would be inflicted upon any that returned, many thought Bulger would certainly be hung. The committee afterwards published a card, in which they stated that there had been a mistake in not reading to Bulger his sentence, and that he was consequently ignorant of the penalty of returning. They therefore concluded not to execute him, but declared their fixed determination to hang any others who might return. Bulger was to be sent away again.

Three attempts had been made and frustrated within one week to fire Sacramento city.

Highway robberies were becoming very frequent in the interior. It is said some villians who were driven out of San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee, have taken to the road.

The whole amount of coin turned out at the mint during July was $2,319,000.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt August 30th in San Francisco.

The barque Teresa, Terry, arrived on the 29th July, having on board a number of Chinese purchased at Macoa for sale at Callao. The U. S. commissioner, Johnson, issued a warrant for the arrest of the captain and officers upon the charge of being a slaver, but she hoisted anchor during the night and went to sea without obtaining a clearance. A steamer put in chase, but failed to overhaul her.

At Los Angelos the people of Spanish origin and the lower class of native Californians armed themselves in opposition to the authorities and Americans generally. It appears that a Mexican was killed by a deputy constable when the latter was executing an attachment upon the property of the former. The constable was arrested and released on bail. This offended the Spaniards, who, to the number of several hundred, made attempts upon the town. The Americans rallied to the defense, organized, and at last accounts, both parties were under arms.

The emigrants who left California by the last steamer for Nicaragua went for the purpose of becoming peaceable citizens, to open business, &c., and not to join Walker.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—The Association met in Sections early this morning to close up the reading of papers.

At ten o'clock they assembled in general session, and had a very pleasant and agreeable time. Complimentary resolutions were introduced, thanking the citizens, and particularly the local committee, for attending.

Professor Bache preluded with some appropriate remarks the thanks to various steamer and vessel lines for the tender of passes across the Atlantic.

The Rev. Dr. Ferris moved resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. T. Romeyn Beck.

Prof. Henry spoke in very eloquent terms to the resolutions, expressing the deep veneration he had for the memory of his deceased friend.

Prof. Hare made a final attempt to speak on Spiritualism.

Prof. Agassiz suggested that Prof. Hare should lecture immediately after the adjournment of the Association.

Aug. 12th, 1857, at Montreal, was named for the next meeting of the Association.

The Association then formally adjourned.

This afternoon the Hon. Edward Everett's Address on the Dedication of the Dudley Observatory was delivered in the great tent.

E. C. Delavan gives a grand entertainment to the Association. On the adjournment, Dr. Hare lectured before a large audience on Spiritualism.

Deadly Weapons.

Notwithstanding the very terrible casualities that have happened from the stupid and wicked practice of pointing guns and pistols by way of joke at persons, the foolish habit still continues. The latest instance is the killing of a young lady, Miss M. A. Moody, of Peoria county, Ill., by her lover, to whom she was to be married. He pointed a pistol at her, "without any idea that it was loaded," of course, snapped it, and she fell and died in six hours. —*South Kentuckian*

Later From California.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—The steamer Granada has arrived with California dates of the 5th.

The Vigilance Committee were still in power, and on the 20th hung Jos. Hitcherington for the murder of Dr. Randall, and a man named Bruce for a similar crime.

Judge Terry was still a prisoner.

Several attempts had been made to fire San Francisco and Sacramento.

A fire at Naveda had caused a loss of two million dollars.

The failure of Palmer, Cook & Co. to pay the State and City Coupons had caused great indignation. The State Treasurer will speedily provide for their payment.

The crops were good and markets active.

Serious disturbances between Americans and foreigners had occurred in different parts of the State.

The Illinois, for New York, took $1,500,000 in specie.

Advices from Nicaragua are unfavorable for Walker. A force of Guatemalians, under Cabanas, were at Leon. Desertions from Walker were frequent, one whole company having left him. It was reported that Walker had revoked the Exequaton of the British Consul at Leon. Another revolution in Costa Rica had been put down.

A correspondent at Granada reports the arrest of Dr. Livingston, United States Consul at Leon, in retaliation for the arrest by Selizar of the British Consul. Mr. Manning informed Mr. Wheeler, who addressed the commander of the allied army at Leon, stating that Livingsion is a citizen of the United States, and had no connection with Salizar or his affairs. It was reported that Livingston was shot.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.—The Selma Sentinel of the 16th says: A most disgraceful affair occurred in our city on last Monday night, the 11th inst, and an affair it is with pain we feel called upon to notice, and to censure in the most emphatic terms. The facts are as follows, as related to us by the sufferer of this outrage himself. Some two months ago, a man, who says his name is John Saulsberry, came to this city from Sumterville S. C., and engaged to do work on the Marion Branch Road. While in the city on last Monday night, a young man by the name of Perkins proposed that they should go to Nance's Tank to bathe; while at the tank, some seven persons run up disguised, gathered hold of Saulsberry, carried him by force some three hundred yards up the river to an old shanty at a brick yard, stripped him of his clothing, and most inhumanly whipped him with a cowhide and a paddle, and blacked his person. They then carried him to a house of illfame, and with licks upon his person, forced him to break through a window into a house of a negro woman, made him hug and kiss the negro wench, and perform various other interesting and amusing (to them) tricks.

He says they then took him to the Exchange drinking house and forced liquor down him, and finally carried him to the porch of the City Hotel, where, after inflicting quite a number of stripes with a cowhide and paddle turned him loose perfectly naked, and less all the money he had—$13 20. The man Saulsberry says the only reason these persons give him for this barbarous and unlawful outrage were, that he had failed to pay his hotel bill of about $50, and that he had been taking buggy rides with some young ladies.

We know nothing about the previous history of this man Saulsberry, and had never seen him until he called at our office on yesterday to exhibit to us the laceration of his flesh made by these men. He seems to be a respectable individual, and to our mind it is one of the most heinous outrages that has ever been perpetrated in this State, and it is just one of those violations of the rights of persons that should be made an example of. We denounce in the roundest terms all species of mob law. We have good laws, and if there is a violation of these laws, we have honest and upright men enough in this city and county to have those laws enforced, and therefore, there could have been no excuse for this outrage in our city.—*Mobile Register*

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—On Saturday morning last, as the passenger train from Wheeling was approaching this city, the engineer, when a short distance this side of Ellicott's Mills, discovered a cow upon the track, but was so close upon her that it was found impossible to check the train. —The consequence was that the engine, tender, baggage and one passenger car passed over her without being thrown from the track, while two passenger cars in the rear of the train were displaced, and ran some distance alongside the track, and immediately upon the edge of a frightful embankment, below which ran the Patapsco Falls. For a brief period the wildest excitement prevailed among the occupants of these cars, as they every instant expected to be hurried over the precipice, and at a moment when all seemed paralysed with fear, by a slight curve in the road, and the strength of the couplings of cars, they were replaced upon the track before the train had been stopped. This was certainly a most Providential escape from a terrible casuality, and one which must long be remembered by those upon the train.—*Bal. Sun.*

The Great Wrought Iron Gun.

This ponderous instrument of warfare has now been waiting for three weeks the arrival of some of the government officials to test its power. So far it appears to have surpassed the anticipations of even military officers. An instrument weighing nearly 22 tons, manufactured of wrought iron, and throwing a ball upwards of 300 lbs. weight a distance of more than four miles, with its present low degree of elevation, and with a very small quantity of powder, is what was not expected by the military men present at the experiments. Such is the case, too, of loading the gun, ponderous though it is, that it can be fired and charged and fired again in less than ten minutes, only six men being required for the operation. Of its destructive powers little is yet known; but if the effect of the trial made on Thursdey, the 22d., be any evidence—namely, the smashing to fragments a slab of iron a ton weight, and 4½ inches thick—no walls yet constructed would stand before its terrible projectile force; and it is not much to say of the gun, that within range of a broadside of the finest line of battle-ship in the world, one charge would be sufficient to completely destroy the largest ship that ever sailed.

The mere flight of the ball as seen close to the gun is no test of its power. He who would wish to see the effect of the missile must go to a distance of a little beyond 2½ miles. The ball can be distinctly observed in its career, although the noise made in its rapid transit through the air may affect even a strong nerved person, and cause him to believe himself on unsafe ground. As soon as the ball drops it tears up the ground for some distance, and sends the sand many yards high in the air. It then plunges on its course, and continues to do so until it is fully spent. The excavation made in the ground on its first descent is two or three feet deep. Slung on Mr. Julius Roberts' principle, at an angle of 15 to 75 deg., the ball could be projected a much greater distance, while its destructive force would be greatly increased. If such a gun were employed against a place like Odessa, where all the public buildings and all the principal houses are bomb proof, a few hours would suffice to level them.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

An Important Army Bill.

Congress, at its late session, passed the follawing bill:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, That there be added to the medical department of the army, four surgeons and eight assistant surgeons to be appionted in accordance with existing laws.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint, from the enlisted men of the army, or to cause to be enlisted, as many competent hospital stewards as the service may require, not to exceed one for each military post. The said hospital steward to be mustered and paid on hospital muster rolls, as non-commissioned staff officers, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a sergeant of ardnance, and to be permanently attached to the medical and hospital department, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That soldiers acting as cooks and nurses in hospitals, be and are hereby allowed the extra pay authorized to soldiers on fatigue duty by "an act to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army;" approved August 4th, 1854.

Startling Reports from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—Later advices from Kansas state that the Missourians are concentrating in the vicinity of Westport, and that troops are arriving there daily.

Gen. Lane's troops were fortifying themselves on the Wakarusa. Their main body was at Lawrence, and was variously estimated at from one to two thousand men.

Atchison, with his commanding Missourians, with Col. Doniphan, second in command and Capt. Reid, adjutant, was also on the move.

It is rumored that the Free State men had thirty killed.

MORE CAMELS FOR TEXAS.—The United States steamship Surprise, now lying at the navy yard, is to be sent again in a few weeks for a reinforcemont to the stock of camels brought in by her on her last trip, and landed in Texas for the United States government uses. It has been found that the experiment succeeds admirably, and that for the transfer of the United States stores across the plains of Texas the camel is perfectly fitted, and withstands the soil and climate of the country without any difficulty. Thus far only thirty-five have been brought. It is intended in the next trip to bring fifty.

IMPOSTER.—A fellow with a smooth face and glib tongue, representing himself as an agent for the *Waverley Magazine*, published in Baston, succeeded in getting the names of about *thirty* of our citizens, together with their money, a few weeks since. The papers not making their appearance in due time the Editor of the *Waverley* was written to and he replied that the said pretended Agant was "a villian." The name signed to the receipts is *Edward Ingals.—Fairfax News.*

The Tobacco Trade.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1855, 9,824,282 lbs. of domestic manufactured tobacco, valued at $1,486,075, were shipped from the United States to foreign ports. The largest portion was sent to Canada, viz: 1,858,806 lbs. The shipments to England amounted to 1,770,419 lbs., and to British Australia 1,189,274. Less than 75,000 lbs. was exported to France. During the same period, 1,065,681 lbs. manufactured tobacco, "other than snuff and cigars," and the "growth and produce of foreign countries," were exported from the United States to foreign ports, the heaviest shipment being to Brazil, viz: 734,031. The imports of foreign manufactured tobacco, "other than snuff," &c., during the said fiscal year, amounted to only 139,940 lbs., of which 92,422 lbs. were from New Grenada, and 31,972 lbs. from China. The imports of cigars amounted to 376,019 M, valued at $3,430,997; of snuff, 22,359 lbs., valued at $4,729; and unmanufactured tobacco, 4,63,104 lbs., valued at $614,076. Only 14,331 M. of the cigars were reshipped.—*Cotton Plant.*

SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday 22 ult. by a scaffold unexpectedly giving way, a young man named Wm. Murray, a carpenter by trade, was precipitated to the ground,—unfortunately, he held in his hand an auger, some three feet in length, and as he fell it penetrated his groin and passed up to and out at his side, producing a most terrible wound. Prof. Smith and several other eminent physicians were promptly called to his relief, but their skill was of no avail. He died on Saturday.—*Bal. Sun.*

PUB DOCS.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: During the last fortnight there have been received at our city post office, assorted, bagged, labeled and dispatched, in the regular mails, an average of one hundred sacks of "public documents" per day. Each of the sacks contained two and a half bushels of matter. This, in addition to all the letter and newspaper mails, furnish some idea of the labor which devolves upon our city post office clerks, messengers, drivers of the mail wagons, and the route agents on every line.

SUICIDE.—We learn that a young man named Fulton Figg of Gates co., N.C., while under the influence of strong drink on Thursday the 21st inst., seized a double barrelled gun and fired on two negroes who were trying to escape from danger, slightly wounding one of them, and then placing the other barrel in his mouth fired and blew out his brains. The young man was respectably connected and aside from his habits of intemperance was regarded estimable.—*Sun.*

A WALKER.—An extraordinary pedestrian feat has been performed in Derbyshire, England. A man named Alfred Helson, undertook to walk on six successive days, the distance of 70 miles a day. He commenced his performance on Monday, July 20th, and completed it with ease on Saturday, the 26th of July, doing it within the specified time. The 70 miles were usually walked in about 14 hours, but on one of the days they were completed in 12 hours. While on travel he took very little food, except beef, tea, or a small bit of mutton, half cooked, and a little stimulant occasionally.—His usual pace was from four to six miles an hour.

A CHILD ATTACKED BY RATS.—On Wednesday night last a negro woman in the service of Dr. F. B. Chewning, left her infant child in the cradle in the kitchen, and was absent for some time. When she returned she found that the child had been attacked by rats, and its flesh eaten from both arms to the bone, and also a part of its legs devoured in the same way. The cries of the child were heard by neighbors, but of course they thought its mother was in attendance upon it.—*Fredericksburg Herald.*

LONG TRAIN—On Saturday evening a train of forty eight freight cars come in over the Fredericksburg road, drawn by the locomotive Gustavus A. Myers. The train extended the length of two squares, and was laden with produce, live stock, &c. The fact affords gratifying evidence of the prosperity of the road.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Remarkable Year.

One Mr. Merian, known as the Brooklyn Heights weather-clerk, says the present year has been remarkable for long continuance of intense cold in winter, and for the long continuance of great heat in summer. Meteorites have been more numerous than usual this year in many parts of the globe, but earthquakes have been far less numerous than for many years past. There is nothing on our record for sixty-eight consecutive years, either in heat or cold, as to intensity or long duration which equals that of the year 1856.

CONVENTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTRUCTORS.—On the 13th. inst., the instructors of the deaf and dumb in the United States and other friends of deaf mutes, assembled in convention at the Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Staunton, Va. James H. Skinner, of that place presided. The convention was in session three days and transacted a variety of business.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Kansas dates to the 27th of August have been received. The acting Governor, at Lecompton, issued a proclamation on the 26th, declaring the territory in a state of insurrection, and calling on law-abiding citizens and legal authorities to preserve peace and protect the persons and property of the inhabitants.

Lane has three parties, stationed at different points in Iowa, for the purpose of receiving supplies, or to facilitate his escape if compelled to flee.

From St. Domingo.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Advices from St. Domingo state that the Dominican Government has asked Secretary Marcy to return the late treaty with the United States, with the intention of suppressing it at the instigation of the Spanish Consul.

WILD MAN OF AFRICA.—There is another inhabitant of the woods by the Gabon River more to be feared than the African boa. It is the wild man of the woods—not the orang outang, though an immense ape—always acting on the offensive and ready to attack man. The bones of his extremities are longer than those of an ordinary sized, full grown man. I have examined them here, and while contemplating the skull, the jaws, and their terrible apparatus, really experienced a sort of shuddering. The canine teeth are upwards of two inches long and of proportionable bulk. There is a ridge running from the top of the nose backward over the crown of the head; to this is affixed a muscle by which the living animal draws backward and forward a most frightful crest of stiff hairs; when enraged or proposing to inflict injury, he erects them and draws the crest forward over his large eyes, uttering most hideous yells at the same time.

Nothing seems to intimidate him. Sometimes he advances with boughs of trees broken off for the purpose of concealing his approach and attack, and suddenly grasps the legs of a human being, brings him instantly to the ground, breaks his bones by blows of his mighty arms and hands, and tears the flesh by his monstrous teeth. The native huntsman who goes in search or meets with him, while pursuing less formidable animals, has learned that the safest way to engage is to act quite on the defensive; to let the monster draw near, when he will immediately seize the end of the muzzle of the gun between his teeth. Instantly it must be discharged; if the man either delays till the ape has compressed the barrel so as to close it, or fails to give a mortal wound, his doom is sealed.—*Travels in Africa.*

A Final Settlement of the Central American Question.

The N. Y. Herald countains a letter dated London, August 15, announcing the definite settlement of the Central American question, by a treaty, which, it is alleged, has been arraged between Lord Clarendon and Sr. Don Victor Herron, Plenipotentiary of Honduras in London.

The terms of the treaty are stated to be —1st. A general treaty of amity and commerce. 2d. A convention for the adjustment of all claims of British subjects on the Government of Honduras, and for the extinction of any Mosquito Indian titles withing the territories recognised as pertaining to Honduras. 3d. A convention for the restoration of the Bay Islands to the sovereignty of Honduras, the latter stipulating that the people who established themselves there under the British occupancy, shall enjoy perpetual rights and privileges. The ground upon which this restoration is made is the importance of preserving the neutrality of the route of the proposed inter-oceanic railway through Honduras.

The letter also states that it has been agreed between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas that Greytown shall return to the sovereignty of Nicaragua, and that the limits of the Belize shall extend southward to the river Sarstoon.

THE IMPORISONMENT OF JUDGE TERRY.—This subject was brought before the attention of the U. S. Senate on Friday, by the presentation of a memorial, by Mr. Houston of the Texas Legislature, praying that if the Federal government, or Congress, can consistently interpose in his behalf, it may be done. Senatars Houston and Brown bore testimony to the high character in which Judge Terry stood in Texas in former years.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, remarked that he had rreceived a letter from a friend in California, in whom he had great confidence, bearing testimony to Judge Terry's elevated character.

☞ W. T. Dortch, of Goldsboro, shot W. Robinson, editor of the Tribune, on last Saturday. The wound is not mortal.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEP. 4, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

☞ W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the *Times*.

Whig District Convention.

We have been requested by a number of old line Whigs of the 5th Congressional District, to call a convention to meet in this place on Saturday the 13 inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Whig national convention, which meets in Baltimore on the 17th inst. The Old line Whigs, having never united with the Democratic or American party, feel it obligatory upon them, in the present critical condition of the country, to unite their efforts in trying to promote the peace and harmony of the Union. It is desired that a full representation from the Old line Whigs of this District, should be present at the Convention, and all the papers are requested to give this call immediate notice, as the time is short. The object of the National Convention, which meets in Baltimore, is to Unite on some reliable *Union* loving man as a candidate for the Presidency; one in whom the old line Whigs can confide, and upon whom they can unite their whole strength. The Union is in danger, and we heartily second every judicious movement, having for its object its preservation, and perpetuation in peace, equality and good will.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA:—The transactions of the seventh annual meeting of this society has been received, a neatly printed pamphlet of 63 pages, issued from the *Journal* office, Wilmington. The Medical society held its meeting in the city of Raleigh in May last. Judging of the Society by the proceedings, we must pronounce it a valuable institution; one calculated to do much good and advance both the science and practice of Medicine in our State. Mind sharpens mind. And these comings together of professional men are always beneficial, when properly managed. In looking over the list of members, we are surprised at seeing so few names recorded. And especially so, when we see not one from the town of Greensboro. What has become of our County Medical Society? Have you disbanded?

In addition to the regular proceedings of the meeting, the pamphlet contains an address by Edward Warren, M. D; a report by Dr. N. J. Pittman,—First, *General Paralysis from the Local Absorptions of the Sulphuret or Sulphide of Lead.*—Second, *Double fracture of the Thigh, cured with five lines of Shortening only;* report of Dr. Otis Fredrick Manson on Remittent Fever. Of the contents we cannot speak knowingly. But the compositions appear to be well written and interesting, and we presume they are instructive to the Medical fraternity. Success to the Society and to North Carolina.

FINE FRUIT.

Mr. S. W. Westbrook has presented us with some of the finest and decidedly the richest flavored Peaches we have ever tasted, raised at his nursery in Guilford county. They are fully 100 per cent superior to the scrub peach brought to this market. He has, also, other fruit equally as delicious, which will be on sale this morning, when every one can buy, taste and judge for themselves.—*Wil. Commercial.*

Having visited the nursery of Mr. Westbrooks last week and enjoyed a *taste* of his fruit, we feel willing to endorse cordially the above remarks of the *Commercial.* We understand from Mr. W., that he has just returned from the Cape Fear region, where he spent a number of days engaging fruit trees for the Fall trade. We are glad to learn that they know how to appreciate good fruit and are acting accordingly.

A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY:—A South Carolina exchange calls attention to the fact, that the vote of South Carolina in the next Presidential election is in the hands of one man. "If Gov. Adams should fail to call the Legislature together at the time of election, either because he thought the State ought not to vote, or that could not be an extraordinary occasion which happened regularly every four years, the vote of the State would be lost."

Military Organizations in Schools.

In a late number of the Ohio Journal of education, we find an article on the above subject, commending it highly, and recommending the propriety of such an organization in every school, where a sufficient number of boys can be mustered to support it. After describing the exercises of some schools, as witnessed by the Editor of the Journal, he sums up briefly the advantages arising from engrafting the military feature upon our school system.

"*First,* It is promotive of health. Exercise of *some* kind, children and youth must have in abundance to develop, strengthen and improve their physical natures. The rude and vulgar sports in which boys often engage tend more to fatigue and deformity, than to health and manly proportions.

Second, It tends to improve attitude and carriage. How sadly common in our schools and homes, are clownish manners, vulgar attitudes, and awkward carriage. With almost all boys there seems to be a propensity for the slovenly and the coarse, rather than the dignified and refined. The strictness and precision of military parades, tactics, and drill—the self-respect and regard for personal appearance which they inspire, tend to obviate and correct these evils. A true soldier is always a gentleman. Those whose observation of the influence of military exercises, is limited to militia trainings on the first Monday of May, when the "sogers" are no bad illustrations of Falstaff's "Ragged Regiment," and where the whole atmosphere is redolent of whisky and tobacco, may find it difficult to appreciate this truth.

Third, It teaches obedience to authority; a branch of study to which Young America has sore need of attending. Prompt and implicit obedience to orders is a most distinguishing characteristic of the soldier. No odds where it takes him, or to what it exposes him, no sooner does he hear the command than he hastens to execute it. This principle rules with even *amateur* soldies,—with our school-boys in military organizations The habit of obedience thus formed, will avail them in other circumstances in life, and vastly promote their respectability and usefulness."

But it is due to the subject that we notice the *objections* sometimes urged against such organizations. And

First, It involves an expense which most parents are poorly able to meet. In some instances this may be true, where costly uniform and accoutrements are prescribed. But this need never be. The uniform required may be as cheap and plain as any other decent apparel; and as for arms, they can generally be provided without subjecting the indigent to expense or they can be dispensed with, and *lances* used, the cost of which would be next to nothing.

Second, It will tend to foster a warlike and belligerent spirit. If this objection is well founded it should be fatal to all such enterprises. We certainly ought not to adopt the Spartan policy, and imbue the minds of our sons with a taste for blood and carnage. But we are not of those who have faith in the justice of this objection. Properly managed, such exercises can have no influence so to deprave the heart and vitiate the morals, as to fit one for the employment of fighting. Even participation in wars, does not generally promote a desire for war. The most distinguished warriors are, many times, most ardent friends of peace. Such was Washington, such is Scott. The principal wars in which this nation has been engaged have none of them occurred during the administrations of our hero-presidents, Washington, Jackson and Taylor; but under Madison, Van Buren and Polk.

OUR COUNTRY.

Almost from our first recollection of political affairs, the cry of "Disunion" has rent the air, and grated harshly upon our ears. The demagouges have sounded the cry, "unless our rights are preserved, we will dissolve—One section is over bearing on another" &c, all for personal aggrandizement. They did not believe it at the time, which they would tell privately to their confidential friends. They say there are always enough conservative men to save the Union; and their sole object is to raise an excitement to ride them successfully through with their undertakings. The same has been the case with men in different professions—living on mere excitement of one section against another, while the good honest yeomanry of the country were footing up their bills. Experiance is said to be a good teacher. And in this lesson of wisdom, the United States has truly been diving deeply. She has passed her four years of Collegiate life, and now deserves a Diploma. If any are curious enough to doubt her claims, let them go to the halls of Our National Congress, and see the men of the people's choice dealing freely in language of the veriest vituperation against the people of the opposing section. Instead of legislating for the country—the whole country—they are spending their time and the money of the people in pulling down one division for the promotion of another. The very Constitution itself is treated as a nonentity and means are denied the Executive to carry on the internal operations of the Government. Thus the Treasury is a bankrupt and the Executive is a beggar.

Not only this, but real open civil war has actually commenced between the North and the South. Kansas is the prize, and the watchword adopted by each division is—"might makes the right."

Such is the actual condition of our Country at the present time. And nothing has produced it but sectional prejudice, fed by the rampant declarations of designing men, who doubtless loved their country well, but themselves a great deal better. *Disunion* has been their cry, and inflamatory politicians have stumped it over every state. And money loving Editors have grown eloquent in the cause for the purpose of inflating their popularity with the furious breeze of excitement, and spreading the circulation of their Journals.

Having learned the lesson of wisdom by severe experience, it is now time every man of patriotism, who has a drop of Revolutionary blood coursing his veins, had risen in his place, fully conscious of his dangerous position. It is union or disunion; "to be or not to be."

It is our firm conviction that if this Union is once dissolved, ten years will see our children galded with more tyranical chains than were ever forged by old John Bull. The monarchy of Europe is now chuckling in its sleeve at our internal discords, the offspring, as they say, of the fanatical idea that "all men are born free and equal;" and that the people are capable of self government. If the lone bright star of Republican America is once dimmed and the iron grasp of Monarchy seizes the reigns of Government, Religion will wane, Science breathe feebly and Civilization will close her eyes in an age of darkness.

We do not believe that these are mere buddings of a gloomy mind. They are to us sober realities. And we would impress them upon our readers as such. Disunion is but a synonim for destruction. Then we would admonish, cease the spirit of sectional strife; rally around some conservative, national and *Union* Flag; and always support the man and him only, who makes the Constitution his magnetic needle to guide the ship of state.

The Army Bill Passed.

The extra session of Congress has succeeded in passing the appropriation bill for the support of the Army without the objectionable proviso heretofore appended by the House.

Below we give the full proceedings of the last day, together with the vote of the House on the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 30, 1856.

SENATE.—The Senate adopted a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Interior to report to the next session of Congress, the amount required to pay the allowances proposed by the House bill for the settlement of claims of officers of the revolutionary army, and the widows and orphans of those who died in the service.

Mr. Crittenden's bill to alter and amend the Nebraska Kansas act was tabled—ayes 22, noes 11. A message was received from the House informing the Senate of the army bill. On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate struck out the House proviso to the bill—ayes 26, noes 7. The bill was then passed. A vote of thanks to the President pro tem. was unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn. The committee subsequently reported that the President had no further communications to make. The Senate then adjourned *sine die.*

HOUSE.—Mr. Campbell of Ohio, by leave, reported from the Committee of ways and Means another army appropriation bill with the following proviso:

"That no part of the military of the United States, for the support of which appropriations are made by this act, shall be employed to aid in the enforcement of any enactment of the body claiming to be the Territorial Legislature of Kansas." Mr. Campbell moved the previous question, under which the bill was passed—ayes 99, noes 77. On motion of Mr. Benson, the House took up and passed all the Senate resolutions authorizing the acceptance of testimonials from foreign governments by public officers. A message was received from the Senate that they had struck out the proviso to the army bill. The House, under the operation of the previous question, concurred—ayes 101, noes 98. The House then adjourned *sine die.*

The following is the vote on the Army Bill without the proviso:

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Akers, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Kentucky, Carlile, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, Davis of Maryland, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Maine, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Harrison, Haven, Hickman, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lumpkin, A K Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Packer, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Smith of Alabama, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer—101.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Barclay, Bennett, of N. York, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clarke of Connecticut, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Massachusetts, Dean, DeWitt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Harlan, Holloway, Horton of N. York, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Norton, Oliver of N. York, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Tratton, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—98.

Weekly Literary Review.

☞ Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 29, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

THE SOUTH KENTUCKIAN is the title of a new exchange, devoted to politics, temperance, commercial and business news generally. With the words—"Free thought, free speech and free press"—for a motto, we bid the *Kentuckian* welcome!

THE FINANCIAL EXPRESS, published in Memphis, Tenn., by Klinck, Fowlkes & Co., has been received. Its title is a tolerable index to the contents, as financial tables, data, &c., occupy a large space. It is also an advocate of Democracy.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS:—We are indebted to Hon. David S. Reid for several public documents relating to Kansas, and the difficulty with Great Britain. We are much obliged to Gov. Reid for his many favors. Judging from the amount of mail matter which may be seen at this *one* office, all franked and the greater portion directed in his own hand, Gov. Reid must be one of the most diligent and laborious men in the United States Senate. To *labor* is a part of his constitution.

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for September is to hand. We gave the August number an extended notice last week and deem it unnecessary to notice the contents of the present number in detail. We believe it is probably superior to the August number in interest and raciness of style. But having committed ourself fully to the interest of the Magazine, we would like to call the attention of the editors to a *seeming* mistake in the last issue. In reading over the editorials, we came across the word "Seignior," the spelling of which we readily attributed to the type setter. But reading further, the same word "Seignior" appeared again. We would like to know something of the new order of *Lords* about the University, or see the young Sultans, presuming such they are, as the old fellow is *Grand* "Seignior." When we were College boys, it was fashionable to write the word *Senior.* Has the orthograhpy of the word changed, since hoop skirts have become fashionable?

FASHIONABLE LIFE. *By Mary H. Eastman. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia,* 1856.

We are indebted to the polite publisher for a copy of this work. Mrs. Eastman is an easy writer. She charms the reader, and draws him gently on with more and more eagerness, as the thread is unfolded. Her characters are plainly drawn to life, and we forget all else for the time being but their systematic movements. The work is not one continuous chain of narrative, but is divided into a number of chapters, each independent in itself. Its object is best set forth in the following dedication:

"To Virginia, my dear and only daughter, I dedicate this volume; in which I have not attempted to describe the Opera, the Ball-room, the Matine. The se, the highways of Fashionable life, are open, in our country, to the multitude. I have wondered into paths less frequented, and tell what I have seen; hoping to show the effects of a system, in which pleasure is the chief aim, on the heart and on the destiny of Woman."

We would recommend the work to all young ladies and mothers of our county, believing they can all learn lessons of wisdom in it.

THE LEGISLATURE:—The Raleigh *Standard* of the 30 ult., publishes a list of the members elect to the next Legislature. We see some few names not given in full. As soon as the list is correct and official, we will publish. The *Standard* sums up 80 Democrats and 40 Americans in the House.—Majority on joint ballot 56.

RUMOR OF A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn that the Conductor on Mail train of yesterday, reported an accident on the North Carolina Road below Raleigh. The following are the circumstances as we have them, for the correctness of which we cannot vouch in full. The Freight train from Goldsboro on last Monday morning broke through the road, caused by the heavy rain of the night before. It is said the Conductor, and one other person on the train were killed. No Mail train below Raleigh since Monday.

GEN. GREEN FIRE CO. The members of this company are requested to meet in the Court House on Saturday night next, at 8 o'clok precisely. Business of much importance to be attented to. No bell will be rung, the members to assemble at the striking of the clock.

BEAUTIFULLY SIGNIFICANT:—The Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana grand Fillmore and Donelson Council held a session and a levee the 27 August, on the Ohio river opposite Cincinnati. There were upwards of 50,000 people present. A wire was stretched across the river, and on it suspended a flag, with the word "Union," encompassed by 31 stars. A steamer, having on board 16 ladies, ran out from the Ohio shore, representing the Northern States and another from the Kentucky shore having on board 15 ladies representing the Southern States. The boats were lashed fast together, and proceeded up the river under the Union flag; the artillery in the meanwhile roaring its thundering welcome.

CONVENIENT:—Of the ninety-one counties in Indiana, the inhabitants of eighty can leave home in the morning, go to Indianapolis by railroad, attend to business there from two to eight hours, and return home the same evening.

A CONSIDERATE SERVANT.—"Massa, one ob your oxen's dead—todder, too; was 'fraid to tell you ob 'em bof at once, 'fraid you couldn't bore it."

☞ The Members of PAISLEY ENCAMPMENT, No. 10, are respectfully requested to attend a regular Meeting on Monday night next, as business of importance will be before the Encampment. J. L. HENDRIX,

Sept. 3rd, 1856. *Scribe.*

Commercial.

Consignees Per Rail Road.

GREENSBORO' STATION, September 4.

Jas Sloan, Dr. D P Gregg, B G Graham, Overly & Goulding, J D Cronby, Hill & Smith, Adbuson & Brittain, Jas Overly, Craven & Hanner, Spencer, Gadson & Co., C M Adkison, J H Garrard, J E Anderson, W F Gilliam, Graves & Harrison, Warren & Nobles, H G Richardson, W W Carroll, A Bailey, A Weatherly, S W Westbrooks, Jno Sloan, W J McConnel, J Poe, H Reede, F A Garrett, W A C., W C Donnell, A Stalker, C N McAdoo, Mrs. S M Bumpass, R Gorrell, S P., S Beir, S R., N R O., R Sloan, N G C., Mrs. A Amos, J N Thompson, R M Sloan, J H Gray, C G Yates, Maj. E Beare, Wm. Raven, E W Ogburn, J B Marsh, E B Wilder, Rankin & McLean, S H., J A M., J R J., M R., C H Wiley, J Lynn, G Togmere, H B Dowler & Co., J & F Garrett, M Messley, J T Morehead, D Gillaspie.

GREENSBORO MARKET, SEPT. 4.

[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

BACON,	12 a 13	HIDES—	
BEEF,	4 a 5	Green,	a 5
BEESWAX,	a 20	Dried,	a 10
BUTTER,	12 a 15	HAY,	50 a 60
COFFEE,	a 16	LARD,	12 a 13½
CANDLES—		MOLASSES,	62½a
Tallow,	22 a 25	NAILS,	6 a 7
Adam'tine,	37 a 40	OATS,	40 a
Sperm,	55 a 60	PEAS—	
CORN,	50 a 60	Yellow,	62 a 75
Meal,	55 a 62	White,	75 a
CHICKENS,	10 a 12½	PORK,	7 a
APPLES—		RAGS,	2 a 3
Peeled,	50 a 62	RICE,	8 a 10
PEACHES—		SALT,	2.75 a3.00
Peeled,	2.00 a2.25	SUGAR—	
Unpeeled,	a 75	Brown,	14 a 15
EGGS,	a 8	Loaf,	18½a
FEATHERS	35 a 40	Crushed,	16½a
FLOUR,	5.50 a6.00	Clarified,	15 a
FLAXSEED,	a1.00	TALLOW,	12½a 15
WHEAT,	1.00 a	WOOL,	25 a 30

WILMINGTON MARKET, SEPT. 2.

[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

BACON—		NAILS,	5 a
N. C., hog round,	13½a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Western Sides,	13½a 14	Yellow dip	3.15 a0.00
" Shoulders,	a 12	Virgin,	a3.00
Hams,	15 a	Hard,	1.50 a
LARD, N.C.	a 14	TAR,	1.30 a1.40
BUTTER,	20 a 23	ROSIN—	
BEESWAX,	23 a 24	No. 1,	2.50 a3.00
CANDLES—		" 2,	1.15 a1.50
Adam'tine,	30 a 33	Common,	1.15 a1.17
Sperm,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
CORN,	61 a 67	Turp'tine,	37 a
COFFEE—		POTATOES—	
Rio,	12½a 13	Bbls.,	a
Lagura,	13½a 14	RICE,	4½a
N. C. SHEETINGS,	7½a 8	SALT—	
" YARN,	17 a 17½	Alum,	50 a
FEATHERS,	40 a 42	Sack,	1.20 a1.25
FLOUR—		SUGAR—	
Superfine,	8.50 a0.00	Clarified,	11 a 11½
Extra,	8.75 a	P. R.,	9½a 10
Fine,	7.50 a0.00	DRIED APPLES—	
Family,	9.50 a0.00	pr bus.	3 a
Scratched,	7.00 a0.00	Peeled peaches,	5 a
HAY—		Unpeeled,	2 a
N. C.,	90 a1.00	BRANDY—	
MOLASSES—		Peach,	70 a 75
Cuba,	39 a 41	Apple,	50 a 60
MACKEREL—		PORK,	23 a 24
2 no.	10 a	LIME,	1.25 a1.35
3 no.	6.50 a	COTTON,	9½a 10½
		OATS,	38 a
		WHEAT—	
		Red,	1.35 a1.40

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1st.—Flour unchanged. Sales at $6.62. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn 60@61c.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, AUG. 30.

BACON,	14½a 15	LARD,	16 a
BEESWAX,	24 a 25	MOLASSES—	
CANDLES—		Hhds	45 a
Fay. fact'ry,	20 a	N. Orleans,	a
Adamantine,	30 a 32	NAILS,	5.00 a
Sperm,	85 a 50	SALT—	
COFFEE—		Liverpool, sack,	1 50 a1.60
Rio,	12½a 13½	Alum, bushel,	.75 a
bagnira,	a 15	FLAXSEED	1 15a
St. Domingo,		CLOVER SEED, ₱ lb,	12½a 15
COTTON—		BRANDY—	
Strictly prime,	11a12	Peach,	90 a1 00
Prime,	a	Apple,	55 a 60
COTTON YARNS—		N. C. WHISKEY,	50 a 55
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	SUGAR—	
FEATHERS,	38 a 40	Loaf,	15 a
FLOUR—		Crushed,	14½a 15
Family,	7 00 a0.00	St. Croix,	12½a 13
Superfine,	6 50 a0.00	Porto Rico,	11½a 11½
Fine,	6 00 a0.00	N. Orleans,	10½a 11
Scratched	5.08 a0.00	TALLOW,	10 a
CORN,	85 a	TOBACCO—	
WHEAT,	1 20 a1 30	Leaf,	a
OATS,	40 a	Manufact'd	12½a 40
PEAS,	75 a	WOOL,	16 a 17½
RYE,	80 a		
HIDES—			
Dry,	10 a 12½		
Green,	3½a 4½		

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., AUG. 30.

[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]

BACON—		FLAXSEED,	1.70 a1.75
Hams,	13 a 16	FLOUR—	
Hog round,	a 14	Fine,	7.50 a7.75
Western Hams,	12 a 12½	Superfine,	7.00 a
" Shoulders,	11 a	Extra,	8.00 a
BEANS—		Family,	8.50 a8.75
White,	1.50 a1.75	HAY—	
B. E. PEAS,	1.10a	Cargo,	1.00 a
BUCKWHEAT—		OATS,	33 a 35
Bag,	94 a	SALT—	
BUTTER—		Fine ₱ sack,	1.20 a
Goshen	20 a 25	Ground Alum,	1.25 a
Glade,	23 a 26	SUGAR—	
LARD—		Refined,	12½a 13
No. 1 & 2,	11 a 15	Crushed,	14 a 14½
DRIED APPLES— per bushel,		SHINGLES—	
28 lbs.	85 a 87½	Heart, 12 in bunch,	7.00 a
Peaches, peeled, ₱ bus 40 lbs,	a2.00	Sap " "	4.00 a5.00
BEESWAX,	a 24	WHISKEY,	26 a 28
COTTON,	10 a 10½	LIME—	
CORN—		Camden,	1.00 a0.00
White,	65 a 66	WHEAT—	
Mixed,	63 a 64	Red,	1.30 a1.35
Yellow,	65 a 66	White,	1.45 a
COFFEE—		STAVES—	
Rio,	11½a 12	R. O. Hhd,	37.00 a38.00
Laguira,	12½a	H. O. Hhd,	47.00 a
		" " " Heading,	60 00 a65.00

REMARKS.—Receipts of produce light, and consequently but little doing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1st.—Flour drooping. Ohio $6.40, Southern, $7.25. Wheat easier. Corn, Southern, mixed, 62½ cts. Stocks dull.

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.

CUMMING & STYRON,
Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August. 1:8ms.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

SPRING DISTRIBUTION.

No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	20 65	39	11 20
2	25 20	40	18 55
3	33 95	41	24 85
4	26 60	42	41 30
5	28 35	43	31 85
6	34 65	44	19 60
7	29 40	45	29 40
8	29 40	46	30 10
9	30 80	47	23 10
10	26 95	48	28 35
11	24 50	49	16 80
12	24 50	50	63 20
13	19 95	51	12 95
14	14 35	52	33 25
15	21 70	53	25 00
16	33 60	54	32 55
17	18 55	55	38 85
18	26 25	56	36 05
19	27 30	57	40 60
20	9 45	58	24 50
21	26 25	59	36 40
22	32 55	60	25 55
23	40 95	61	25 20
24	39 20	62	26 25
25	22 40	63	18 20
26	29 40	64	22 40
27	24 85	65	32 55
28	36 05	66	21 70
29	28 00	67	18 55
30	43 75	68	28 00
31	25 55	69	11 55
32	51 50	70	15 75
33	55 30	71	39 90
34	44 10	72	18 55
35	20 30	73	24 50
36	44 80	74	27 65
37	37 80	75	25 20
38	60 20	76	10 85

This publication has been delayed, on account of the delay in some of the Committeemen, in making their returns.

(35::1m) E. W. OGBURN, Ch'n.

J. N. WOOD,
AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
Goldsborough, N. C.,
WILL attend to the sale of Flour and other Produce. 14tf

Ice-Cream Saloon!

MRS. BENCINI takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Greensboro', that she has fitted up a room in the rear of her Confectionary, where those wishing **Ice-Cream** can be accommodated in a more private manner than heretofore.
July 3, 1856.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.
A GOOD second-hand Carriage for sale very cheap. Apply soon to
July 11, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.

SIX MINUTE CHURNS.
ANOTHER Lot of these Celebrated Hydro Thermal Churns just at hand at Manufacturer's prices, only adding freight.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by
E. W. OGBURN.

A. PERRY SPERRY,
(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)
WITH
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,
1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

A New Book.
The Old North State in 1776; Second Series, by E. W. Caruthers, D.D., just published, and for sale by
Aug., 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by
E. W. OGBURN.

Direct Line to RICHMOND, Va.

Fare through from Greensboro' to Richmond via Danville, Va., only $7, being four dollars and thirty cents cheaper than any other line running from Greensboro' **NORTH.**

The Proprietors of the stage Line from Greensboro', N. C., to Danville, Va., would inform the public that they are now running a *Daily Line of* **4 Horse Coaches,** (Sundays excepted,) from the former to the latter place, connecting at both points with the Rail Roads.

The travelling public will find this not only the cheapest, but much the most interesting route from Greensboro' to the Northern Cities, and with only about 3 hours of night travel on the entire route to Richmond.

Leaves Greensboro' daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and arrives in **Richmond** next day in time to take the evening train going *NORTH.*

Persons wishing to visit Wentworth or Madison, by taking the Danville stage at Greensboro' on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, will reach either of these places the same evening.

May 20, 1856. J. HOLDERBY,
(21:1y e-o-w) G. V. NOLLEY.

Office of N. C. Rail Road,
SALISBURY, Aug. 18, 1856.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD
AND
Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

NOTICE is given to Merchants and Shippers—that all Goods, Merchandise, &c., shipped in New York or elsewhere, for points on either of the Rail Roads above named, will be received at the New Wharf and Warehouse of the W. & W. R. Road, at Wilmington, after the

1st day of September free of charge,

for Wharfage, Storage or Drayage, and by the arrangement for through trains now in operation, these goods will be delivered without detention or trans-shipment, with despatch—unless prevented by extraordinary contingency, as far West as Charlotte, on the 3rd day after leaving Wilmington. (34::3t)

New and Cheap GOODS,
Spring, 1856.

THE Subscribers are receiving their stock of Staple and Fancy GOODS, consisting partly of

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Prints, Ginghams, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Bleached and unbleached Sheeting and Drilling, Hosiery Gloves, Yankee notions, Black Silks and a large lot of SUMMER CLOTHING—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Straw Goods, Books and Stationary, Hardware and Cutlery, Carriage Materials, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, which we have bought, so as to sell bargains, wholesale or retail.

Many thanks for past favors and hope for a continuance of the same.
April 10, 1856 RANKIN & McLEAN.

JAMES M. HUGHES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAVING moved into his new shop, one door below the Book Store,
West Market, *Greensboro', N. C.,*
would respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regularly established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia FASHIONS which gentlemen are invited to examine for themselves.

All work warranted to please in fit and durability. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, one door below the Book Store.
Aug. 1856 4::ly

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

HARRELL & MORING, Successors to J. G. Efland, having taken the shop formerly occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the HOPKINS HOUSE, beg leave to inform the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.

Mr. Harrell having had several years' experience in some of the most fashionable establishments, and being a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright of the far famed firm of Albright, Samiento & Co., of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment Cutting, being regularly in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions.

All work done by us warranted to please. Give us a trial.
February, 1856. 6::ly.

LAND FOR SALE!

I will sell on Saturday the 6th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, that valuable **Tract of Land,** containing **3** or **400 Acres,** late the property of ANDREW DAUGHERTY, deceased, adjoining the lands of Jesse Wharton, Williams, Webb and others, near

RAMSBORO', GUILFORD, N. C.

On the land is a large body of fine TIMBER. Few such places are ever offered for sale. The number of acres and terms made known on day of sale. PETER ADAMS.
August 19, 1856.

☞ Mr. Jesse Wharton will shew the land to any person applying. (34::3t)

JUST RECEIVED, per **N. C. R. R.,** a large lot of Nails, Iron, Maleable Castings, Springs, Axles, Carriage Trimmings, &c. English, German and Briar Scythes and Snaths; Lock, Breast and Drawing Chains; Mill Saw Files, Rasps and Chisels, &c. Cheap by
RANKIN & McLEAN,
N. E. corner Market & Davy Streets.

New Books.
Miss Murray's Letters,
Widow Bedot papers, Memoirs of Sidney Smith, Picknick Papers, T. S. Arther's work's, Nickabocker, Earnest Lindwood, India the pearl of Pearl River, The New Purchase, Forrest Tragedy and other Tales Edeth the Quakeress, Campfire's of the Redmen &c.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

LAMPS.
A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just receiv at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER. ed

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!
JUST to hand a large and well selected stock of Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuff, Brushes, Perfumery, Pomades, Extracts, Soaps, Cosmetics.

Also,
SEGARS of the choicest Brands; in fact, every article usually found in a Drug-Store. Call on East Market. Orders promptly filled, Perscription carefully put up at all hours by
W. C. PORTER.

1 Doz. WHEELER'S History of N. Carolina.
1 " FOOTE'S Sketches of North Carolina.
Just received and for sale by
July, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

HOPE.

BY J. JACQUES FRITZ.

Hope, like the balmy breeze of eve,
Is laden with countless sweets,
Which she spreads with liberal hand,
O'er the head of all she meets.

Hope is like the rose of the lonely vale,
After a cool, refreshing shower,
Which raises its sweet but drooping head,
To cheer the desolate bower.

Hope is like the brooklet flowing
Through the dark and dreary waste;
Bearing on its dancing, rippling wave,
Cooling draughts which please the taste.

Hope is a balm to every wounded heart,
A cordial to the drooping soul;
It will new life, new zeal impart,
And joys to their view unfold.

Can'st thou in thy bosom feel,
Of hope, one lingering ray,
Or dost thou vainly, vainly, kneel,
At her proud shrine to-day.

Cheer up and cast away from thee
Such yearnings o'er the past,
And with steadfast "anchor of hope,"
Hope on, hope e'er, to the last.

I THINK OF THEE.

I think of thee when morning's light
In glory burst o'er the heath and lea;
For then, methinks, some Angel bright
Breathes low, sweet dreams of love & thee.

I think of thee when twilight steals
Along the calm and silent sky;
When float aloft the vesper peals,
Through viewless air—to God on high!

I think of thee when gems of light
Bedeck the ethereal dome of Heaven;
When high wheels Luna, "Queen of Night,'
Love's holiest thoughts to thee are given!

I think of thee when moonbeams play
Brightly on the dark blue sea,
For then dispair is chased away
By blissful dreams of Heaven and thee!

I'd think of thee e'en tho' to die
The thought's dark penalty should be.
Ah, yes! And love's last, lingering sigh,
Would breathe devotion still to *thee!*

I'd think of thee and love thee still,
Though time and space cease to be,
Love on fore'er love on until
I'd lost my soul in loving thee!

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh when you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBOROUGH, AUG. 30.

Punch says that the "cloak of religion" is to be known by the fine nap it has during sermon time.

Woman's "Empire State, is matrimony, Here she is always in the majority—always *reigns*, and sometimes, *storms*.

A young woman committed suicide in the 17th word, Philadelphia, on Friday last, because her mother refused to buy her a new bonnet.

The sensitive actor who could not sit in the same room with a tea-urn, on account of its hissing, has just been killed by a "burst of applause."

A traveler in a rather slow coach, enquired of his next neighbor its name, who replied, "I think, sir, it is called the Regulator, for I observe all the coaches go by it."

A gentleman, whose character for veracity is established, declares that his wife returned from a shopping excursion the other day with three cents in her purse! There must be a mistake somewhere.

If a girl thinks more of her heels than her head, depend upon it she will never amount to much. Brains which settle in the shoes never get above them. Young men will please put this down.

A few years since, at a celebration of our national anniversary, a poor pedler present, being called upon for a toast, offered the following:

Here is health to poverty; it sticks to a man when all other friends desert him.

There is a divine out West trying to persuade girls to forego marriage. He might as well undertake to persuade ducks that they could find a substitute for water, or rosebuds that there is something better than sunshine.

If you would like to have a wife who is "one of a thousand," you should marry an Emily or Emma—for any printer can tell you that "Ems" are always counted by the thousand. [The Chevalier.

A Hartford paper gives the following "signs of the times" to be found in that city: "Washing and going out to days works, *done here*," "Breakfast dinner and supper *at all hours*," and "Saws filed, *and set up stairs*."

What is the difference between filling a pitcher with water and throwing a woman overboard.

One is "water into the pitcher," and the other "pitch her in the water"

BAD LANGUAGE.—The editor of a paper in Schenectady, in describing the effects of a squall upon a canal boat, says that "when the gale was at its highest; the unfortunate craft keeled to larboard, and the captain and another cask of whiskey rolled overboard."

☞ We find the following bit of philosophy in an exchange:

First class in Oriental Philosophy will stand up. Tibbles, what is life?

Life consists of money, a 2:4 horse, and a fashionable wife.

Good! Next—what is death?

A paymaster who settles everybody's debts, and gives them tombstones as receipts in full of all demands.

What is poverty?

The reward of merit generally received from a discriminating public.

What is religion?

Doing unto others just as you please, without allowing them a return of the compliment.

What is fame?

A six line puff in a newspaper while living, and your fortune to your enemies when dead.

Next and last. Which is the quickest and easiest method for you to reach heaven?

Ask the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

ADVICE FOR THE GIRLS.— A young lady may think it interesting to be delicate and have white hands, and sit with them folded, and her person listlessly disposed during the greater part of the day; but she will soon find that she craves only poor and watery diet, because she does not exert herself enough to require heat-producing food, such as meat and butter; she will soon become cold-blooded; albumen or tubercle will be thrown out either in her lungs or bones; the white tissues, as we say, will predominate all over the body; there will be no surplus of blood or life-force, other obstructions of vital consequence to her existence will occur; her digestion will suffer, and so she will be inclined to think she is hopelessly diseased; she may begin to cough or to scrape her throat; the circulation is becoming too low to send the blood though the minute arteries and veins of her lungs, and tubercles will form; then she will become a subject for the consumption-curer and his lies. No, no, my young friends; neither medicine nor inhalation will cure you—up! out with the birds! clothe warmly your body and protect your feet; see the glorious sunrise and hear the morning song of praise to the GREAT SOURCE OF LIFE.—*Scalpel.*

The Farmer.

Juice of the Water-Melon.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer presents the following method of using water-melons:

"I endeavor, every year, to raise a good water-melon patch. They are a healthy and delightful fruit, I think. I cultivate the icing variety; plant early in May, and again towards the end of the month, so that they may come in succession. When they commence ripening, we commence cutting, and use them freely during the hot weather. When the weather becomes cool in September, we haul a quantity of them to the house, split them open, with a spoon scrape out the pulps in a cullender, and strain the water into vessels. We boil it in an iron vessel, then put in the apples or peaches, like making applebutter, and boil slowly until the fruit is well cooked, then spice to taste, and you have something that most people will prefer to apple-butter or any kind of preserves. Or the syrup may be boiled without fruit, down to molasses. We have made in a fall as much as ten gallons of apple-butter, if I may so call it; and molasses which has kept in fine condition until May."

CUTTING TIMBER.—If oak, hickory or chesnut timber is felled in the eighth month—August—in the the second running of the sap, and barked, quite a large tree will season perfectly, and even the twigs will remain sound for years; whereas, that cut in winter, and remaining till next fall—as thick as one's wrist—will be sap rotten, and will be almost useless for any purpose. The body of the oak split into rails will last more than ten or twelve years. Hickory cut in that month is not subject to be worm-eaten, and will last a long time for fencing.

When I commenced farming in 1820, it was the practice to cut timber for post fencing in the winter. White oak posts and black oak rails cut at that time, I found would not last more than ten or twelve years. In the year 1828, I commenced cutting fence timber in the eighth month. Many of the oak, rails cut that year are yet sound as well as those formed of chesnut. If the bark is not taken off this month, however, it will peel off itself the second or third year, and leave the sap perfectly sound. The posts of the trees are also more valuable for fuel than when cut in winter or spring.

I advise young farmers to try the experiment for themselves, and if the post fences will not last twice as long, I forfeit all my experience as worthless.—*Exchage.*

NURSERY PUDDING.—Slice some white bread, without crust; pour scalding milk on it: let it stand until well soaked, then beat it well with four eggs, a little sugar and grated nutmeg.—Bake in small cups half filled.

HOW TO WASH FLANNEL.—Some washer women possess quite a *knack* in washing flannels, so as to prevent it from fulling. It is not the soapsuds, nor rinsing waters that thickens up flannel in washing, but the *rubbing* of it. Cloth is fulled by being "pounced and junced" in the stocks of the fulling-mill with soapsuds. The action of rubbing flaunel on the wash board is just the same as that of the fullering-mill. Flannel, therefore, should always be washed in very strong soapsuds, which will remove the dirt and grease, by squeezing, better than hard rubbing will in weak soapsuds. It should also be rinsed out of the soap in warm water, and never in cold, as the fibres of the wool do not shrink up as much in warm water after coming out of the warm soapsuds. Great care should be taken to rinse the soap completely out of the flannel. This advice will apply to the washing of blankets, the same as it does to the washing of flannel. —*Scientific American.*

CHARCOAL AND SALT FOR HOGS.—One of the best articles that can be given to swine, while confined, is charcoal, pulverised, and common salt. Salt and sulphur are very good articles, and should be constantly supplied.—We would not, however, be understood as urging the necessity of keeping these articles continually by them, or introducing them daily into their food. The first is necessary to obviate the bad tendency of certrin kinds of aliment and should be supplied in quantities varying from one pint to two quarts, as often as once or twice a week. Salt should always be introduced as a seasoning in food. When it is not so used, it should be given twice a week, or it may be placed in a box in the style to which the animals can have access whenever they wish to partake.—*Germanton Telegraph.*

VINEGAR ANIMAL.—Hue, in his travels in China, gives a curious account of the "Vinegar Animal," a polypus found in the Yellow Sea, which is placed in a large vessel filled with fresh water, to which a few glasses of spirits are added; and after twenty or thirty days this liquid is transformed into excellent vinegar as clear as spring water, very strong and of an agreeable taste. Additions of pure water without any spirit, are all that is necessary to insure a perpetual supply. Like other polypi, it propagates from a detached limb. The formid acid of ants and the exudations of the slimy grub which feed on our pear leaves, contain vinegar.

A Curious Lake.

The Placerville (Cal.) American gives an account of a peculiar lake on the east side of Bear River Valley. It is an immense pool or spring, than a lake, a little over one hundred yards in length along the base of the mountain, and nearly the same in width, but extending in one place under a shelving rock that nearly touches the surface of the water for many yards. That it is an immense spring issuing from the mountain, is apparent from the fact that any floating substance thrown under the shelving rock, is immediately brought outward to the opposite bank. There is no visible outlet to the waters except that the margin is little else thank rock with innumerable fissures traversing it in every direction, and through which, though with no apparent current at the surface, the water undoubtedly escapes.

The surface of the rocks at the edge of the water, and for several inches above and below, is coated thick with a substance closely resembling sulphur, but without its proprieties, being uninflammable. No living fish is to be seen in its waters, but digging into and breaking up a kind of soft scoria or volcanic mud nearly hardened into stone, that makes a portion of the bank, great numbers of fish, from two to six inches in length are found embedded therein, and perfectly petrified.

A fly trap has been invented by two geniuses in Connecticut. It is a wire box, at the bottom of which is a revolving cylinder on which the fly alights to secure the sugar or molasses that he may find there. While thus luxuriating all unconscious of danger he finds himself very suddenly in a dark place, and looking up he sees the light above him, and ascends to it.—When there he finds himself encaged in a little room, whose four sides are of wire, through which he can look out but cannot get out. In short he is in limbo, and new companions in trouble arrive by each revolution of the wheel, until there is neither room for to fly or stand when they are all put over a flame of alochol and thus disposed of.

PICKLES.—An excellent way to make pickles that will keep a year or more, is to drop them into boiling water, but not boil them; let them stay in ten minutes, wipe them dry, and drop into cold spiced vinegar, and they will not need to be put into salt and water, and are always ready for use.

☞ Is that a †ICB4 my II?

A GENERAL assortment of Hardware, Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails, Cordage, &c. R. G. LINDSAY,
N. E. corner of Elm & Market.
April, 1856.

N. C. FREEMAN,
WITH
ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY SILK GOODS,
No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.
1856. 2-1y

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.
Ambrotypes.
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that he is now prepared to take AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of art; they surpass the DAGUERREOTYPE in beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate contrast between light and shade, making a positive picture that can be seen in any light, and are not affected by atmosphere or water, and will last for all time.
ALSO,
DAGUERREOTYPES, in all the various branches of the art with the newest improvements—Instructions given in Ambrotyping and Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms, APPARATUS and STOCK furnished if desired.
12::1y A. STARRETT.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.
Greensborough, N. C.
Market Street, second square from the court house.

Cabinet Furniture,
MADE AND SOLD BY
PETER THURSTON,
WEST STREET GRENSBOROUGH, N. C.
WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bureaus an assortment—of every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c.
All made as good and sold as low as Northern work.
Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 8tf.

THE ANNALS OF SOUTHERN
Methodism by Dr. Deems.
3 doz. COPIES just received and for sale.
E. W. OGBURN.
May 12, 1856.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS.
Wilmington, N. C. 1:1y.

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,
MANUFACTURED BY
Joseph Sears.
THESE BEDSTEADS, with other articles of Cabinet Furniture, kept constantly on hand and for sale cheap by the Manufacturer. Apply at his shop on Greene Street, between West Market and Sycamore.
Greensboro, N. C. 22:7m

New Books.
Macauley's History of England,
Hume's " " Do.
Irving's Works Complete.
Goldsmith's " Do.
Lives of the Chief Justices of the U. S.
Chamber's information for the people.
Anatomy of Melancholy.
The poetical works of Rogers Compbell, &c.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.
Weem's Life Marion.
Do " Washington.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

FISH—fresh Mullets and Mackerel, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.
J. W. HOWLETT & SON,
DENTISTS,
Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.
They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.
The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.
They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.
January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Readers, No. 1. 25 do " No. 2.
Published by A. S. Barnes, & Co., N. York.
These Readers are adapted to C. Schools and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

NEW BOOKS.
Scott's Bible in 3 Volumes.
Complete Analysis of the Bible by West.
Cyclopedia of Missions by Newcomb.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete works.
Family and Pocket Bibles in great variety.
Hymn Books, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist. E. W. OGBURN.
May 1856.

BOLTING CLOTHS and BURR MILL STONES.—The genuine Anchor Wand Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive, kept in full supply on hand. French Burr Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station on the N. C. Railroad.
R. G. LINDSAY,
April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market

NEW BOOKS.
Mrs. Bliss' practical Cook Book.
Mrs. Hale's New " " Do.
Downing's fruit and fruit Trees of America.
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
Smiths' Landscape Gardening.
Evan's Millwright's Guide.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

Molasses, new Crop, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

NORMAL COLLEGE.
THE Fall Session of Normal College will commence on the 17th September. Persons coming to the College by Rail Road, should take their tickets for Thomasville, as a daily hack runs from that place to the College.
(31::tf) B. CRAVEN, *President.*

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE

FARMERS HALL, Raleigh, N. C.

HARVEST.
July, 1856.
Grain and Grass Reapers.
Sinclair's, Montgomery, Rockaway Wheat Fans.
Heavy and light Horse Powers & Thrashers.
Revolving Horse Rakes.
Sinclair's and Grant's Grain Cradles.
Grain and Grass Blades, all sizes and best qualities.
Scythe Stones and Rakes, &c., &c.
Also,
Sinclair's French Burr Stone Grist Mill.
Ditto Iron Mill, & Corn & Cob Crushers combined warranted to grind table meal.
Scott's Little Giant, all sizes,
Sinclair's Little Champion, & Leavelt's improved Young America. } Corn & Cob Crushers.
McGregory's Agricultural Boilers, all sizes.
Sinclair's Horse and Hand Iron Propeller Straw Cutters.
Corn Shellers, &c., &c., all of which may be had at Manufacturer's prices, with freight only added. JAMES M. TOWLES.
(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

KEITH & FLANNER,
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad Company to run a freight car with their Mail Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday 23d inst. KEITH & FLANNER.
Wilmington, N. C., June 17, '56 (25::tf)

3 DOZ. the great IRON WHEEL examined, or its false spokes extracted, and an exhibition of ELDER GRAVES, its Builder. By W. G. Brownlow, Editor of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.
Just received and for sale by
June, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
Great reduction in the price of Ready Made Clothing.
INTENDING to sell out my entire stock of Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Shirts and every thing else kept in my Store, I call the attention of all in want of such goods to come and see me before purchasing elsewhere, and I will sell them the above mentioned articles cheaper than they ever have been sold in this part of the country.
May 26th '56.
S. ARCHER,
East Market Street.

2 Tierce Rice,
3 HHDS. MOLASSES,
15 BAGS RIO, LAGURA & JAVA,
12 BBLS. SUGARS ASSORTED,
15 BOXES ADAMANTINE & TALLOW CANDLES,
8 BBLS. No. 1. Cut N. C. HERRINGS
just received and for sale by
June 18, 1856. RANKIN & McLEAN.

FRESH CHEESE and SWEET ORANGES just received at L. BENCINI'S.
March 26, 1856.

100 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD and ZINC just received and for sale low for cash by
RANKIN & McLEAN, *Agents.*
Bellevue White Lead Company, N. Y.
June 18, 1856.

OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE.
Guilford Conuty, N. C.
THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 2d Thursday (the 11th day) of September, and continue 21 weeks, under the supervision and instruction of the following gentlemen, viz:
REV. DAVID R. BRUTON, Principal.
WILLIAM T. SHIELDS, Associate.
WILY W. THOMASSON, Assistant.
HARPER E. CHARLES, Tutor.
On the Salem and Danville Road, about 16 miles from the former and 50 from the latter place, and also, about 15 from Greensboro', where students coming on the Cars, take the Salem STAGE to Kernersville, thence private conveyance to the Institute—a distance of 7 miles, this school is beautifully located in one of the most moral and improved neighborhoods, in the country, and offers every facility necessary to prepare young men for the highest Collegiate Classes, or, *if continued*, to make thorough scholars in any department of a Classical education.
BOARD is invariably $6 per month; Tuition varies from $8 to $12.50 per Session; Matriculate Fee $1 per Session.
Books and Stationary are kept on hand. For further information, address the Principal or Jesse Benbow, Secretary of the Board.
Oak Ridge P. O., N. C. (32::5w)
*** Message and Patriot copy.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES,
Let Every One Read.
1 DOZ.—Republican Landmarks, the Views and Opinions of American Statesmen, on Foreign Immigration, being a Collection of Statistics of Population, Pauperism, Crime, etc. With an enquiry into the true Character of the United States Government, and its policy on the subject of Immigration, Naturalization of Aliens, etc. BY John P. Sanderson.
1 DOZ.—A Defence of the American Policy, as opposed to the encroachments of Foreign Influence, and especially to the interference of the Papacy in the political interests and affairs of the United States. By Thomas R. Whitney.
Just received, and for sale, by
June. E. W. OGBURN.

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.
WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c., &c.
REFERENCES.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington; A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleig; J. & F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough.
8::1y.

MEDICAL & SURGICAL
DOCT. W. C. FREEMAN, having located in Greensboro', may be found at his office in the rear of J. & R. Lindsay's Store or at Hopkins' Hotel. 23::3mo.

THE REVISED CODE.
50 COPIES received and for sale.
May, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

GEORGIA LOTTERY!
[*Authorized by the State of Georgia.*]
FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOETERY!!!
CLASS 19,
To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in public, on SATURDAY, *September 27th*, 1856, *on the*
Havana Plan!
☞ Purchasers in buying one odd number and one even number whole Ticket are guaranteed to draw 8.00. Halves and Quarter Tickets in proportion, with chances of obtaining the larger Prizes, which are a hundred per cent. better for the purchaser than any other Lottery in existence.
SAM'L SWAN & CO., Managers.
Prizes amounting to
☞ $204,000!! ☜
Will be distributed according to the following
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
30,000 NUMBERS—15,185 PRIZES!!

1	Prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
1	"	5,000	is	5,000
1	"	2,000	is	2,000
1	"	1,000	is	1,000
10	"	200	are	2,000
100	"	100	are	10,000
4	approx. of	$200	to $10,000 are	$800
4	"	100	to 10,000 are	400
4	"	75	to 10,000 are	300
4	"	60	to 5,000 are	240
4	"	50	to 2,000 are	200
4	"	40	to 1,000 are	160
4	"	25	to 1,000 are	100
40	"	20	to 200 are	800
15,000	"	8	are	120,000
15,185	Prizes, amounting to			$204,000

There are 30,000 Tickets numbered from 1 to 30,000. There are 15,185 Prizes amounting to $204,000.
The drawing takes place in public under the superintendence of two sworn Commissioners.
The Numbers from 1 to 30,000, corresponding with those Numbers on the Tickets, printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes, and placed in one wheel.
The first 117 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel. The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners, the Prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.
APPROPRIATING PRIZES.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 117 Prizes will be entitled to the 68 Appropriation Prizes, according to the Scheme.
The 15,000 Prizes of $8 are determined by the number which draws the $40,000 Prize—if that number should be an odd number, then every odd number ticket in the Scheme will be entitled to $8; if an even number, then every even number ticket will be entitled to $8 in addition to any other Prize which may be drawn.
All those tickets ending with 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, are even—all those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, are odd.
☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.
☞ All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days.
All communications strictly confidential. The drawn numbers will be forwarded to purchasers immediately after the drawing.
Whole Tickets $10—*Halves* 5—*Quarters* 2½.
Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other tickets at either office.
Great Inducements to Clubs.
As one-half of the Tickets are guaranteed to draw $8 we will sell Certificates of Packages of 10 Tickets (odd and even numbers,) at the following rates—All that the 10 Tickets draw over the amount gauranteed accrues to the purchaser.
Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets, $60
" " 10 Half " 30
" " 10 Quarter " 15
Address orders for Tickets, or Certificates of Packages of Tickets, either to
S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta, Ga.*
or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*
(31::1y)

New Spring Goods
R. G. LINDSAY,
North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets,
HAVING received his full supply of seasonable Dry Goods, is now prepared to offer all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please. His goods were purchased on the most favorable terms and selected from the largest and handsomest stocks in New York. They consist in part of Prints,
Printed and Robe Lawns, Jaconets and Organdies, Flounced and Plain, Bereges, Tissues and Granadines, Brilliants and Ginghams, Challies, Alpaccas and Mohair, Extra Black Silks, Figured, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glace Silks and Bonnet Silks, Gents. Summer Cassimers, Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's Satin, &c., Figured Silk and Marseiles Vesting, Table Damask, NAPKINS, Linen Sheeting, Towelling, Dimities, Swiss MUSLIN,
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin, Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane Jaconets and Nantooks, Novelties in Embroideries, Muslin and Cambric, Blouse Linin, Farmers' Linin and Drills, Richardson and Gray Linens, Brown & Bleached Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Bonnets, Hats and Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Call at North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets on
April, 185 R. G. LINDSAY.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS. WM. T. CARRINGTON.
WILLIAMS & CARRINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Shockoe Slip, Richmond, Va.,
GIVE particular attention to the sale of TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and every description of Country Produce. All packages of Merchandise, &c., forwarded with dispatch. 8:6ms.

GRAND COMBINATION.
FOR the especial benefit of the reading public, the Publishers of the Times have made arrangements by which they can furnish the principal Literary Journals and Magazines at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Any person sending us $10 will receive one copy of the Times and a full set of the British Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L. Scott & Co., for one year. For $4 we will send the Times and either of the following $3 Magazines for on year; Southern Literary Messenger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's, Magazine; and Graham's Magazine. For $3 we will send one copy of the Times and the Christian Album.

Passengers to
NORMAL COLLEGE.
A TWO-HORSE HACK will be at Thomasville, every day, except Sunday, to carry the *MAIL* and *PASSENGERS* to the College.
The distance is six miles; first-rate road; fair, twenty-five cents.
All boxes, bundles, &c., for any person at Normal, will be promptly delivered, if addressed to my care at Thomasville.
June 20, 1856. H. H. SMALL.
(26::tf)

HELP
Young America!!
ADAMS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro', on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want, either single or double harness, of any quality, from the *plainest* to the *finest extra finish*, will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured with their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. As they are just commencing their career in life, they hope their friends will manifest an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assidnity, industry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and a liberal support from those who stand in need of the articles they are engaged in manufacturing.
Greensboro', Feb. 1856. 7::1y.

ALABAMA LOTTERY,
AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY Class G.—to be drawn in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, in public, on Friday, September 12, 1856, on the Havana Plan,
SAMUEL SWAN, Manager.
PRIZES amounting to $200,000 will be distributed according to the following magnificent SCHEME. 30,000 Tickets only!
CAPITAL PRIZE $50,000.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	25,000	is	25,000
1	"	15,000	is	15,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
1	"	6,000	is	6,000
1	"	5,000	is	5,000
1	"	3,000	is	3,000
3	"	1,000	is	3,000
10	"	500	is	5,000
80	"	400	are	32,000
100	"	200	is	20,000
4	approx. of	$400	to $50,000 are	$1,600
4	"	300	25,000 "	1,200
4	"	250	15,000 "	1,000
4	"	175	10,000 "	700
4	"	150	6,000 "	600
4	"	125	5,000 "	500
4	"	100	3,000 "	400
4	"	80	1,000 "	320
4	"	70	1,000 "	280
4	"	50	1,000 "	200
40	"	40	500 "	1,600
320	"	30	400 "	9,600
400	"	20	200 "	8,000
1,000	prizes amounting to			$200,000

Whole Tickets, $10—*Halves*, 5—*Quarters*, 2½.
Plan of the Lottery.
The Numbers from 1 to 30,000, corresponding with those numbers on the Tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are incircled with small tin tubes, and placed in one wheel. The first 209 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel. The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from out the other wheel. The number and Prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioner, the Prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.
Approximation Prizes.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 200 Prizes will be entitled to the 800 Approximation Prizes, according to the Scheme.
The Managers, determined that their Lotteries shall excel all others, offer to the public the above scheme, which, for the brilliancy of its Capitals, and chances of obtaining Prizes, has never been equaled.
☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.
☞ All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of thirty days.
All communications strictly confidential. The drawn numbers will be forwarded to purchasers immediately after the drawing.
Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other Tickets at either office.
Orders for Tickets can be addressed to
S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta, Ga.*
or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*
(31::1y)

HAVANA PLAN LOTTERY!
MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!
7767 PRIZES! 102,000 DOLLARS!
Only 15,000 Nos.
JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY LOTTERY.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.
CLASS P,
TO be drawn Aug. 15th, 1856, at Concert Hall, Macon, Ga., under the sworn superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Logan, and Jas. A. Nisbet, Esq.
CAPITAL $15,000!

1	Prize	15,000	is	$15,000
1	"	5,000	is	5,000
1	"	2,000	is	2,000
2	"	1,000	are	2,000
5	"	500	are	2,500
75	"	100	are	7,500
20	Approx. of	$50	are	1,000
50	"	25	are	1,250
50	"	20	are	1,000
100	"	10	are	1,000
7,500	Prizes of	8¼	are	63,750
7,805	Prizes amounting to			$102,000

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.
PRIZES PAYABLE WITHOUT DEDUCTION.
The 7,500 Prizes of $8¼ are determined by the number which draws the $15,000 Prize—if that number should be an odd number, then every odd number ticket in the scheme will be entitled to $8.50; if an even number, then every even ticket will be entitled to $8.50, in addition to any other Prize which may be drawn
☞ Persons sending money by mail need not fear its being lost. Orders punctually attended to. Communications confidential.—Bank Notes of sound Banks taken at par. Drawings sent to all ordering Tickets.
☞ Those wishing particular numbers should order immediately.
Purchasers in buying an equal quantity of odd and even number tickets will be certain of drawing nearly one-half the cost of the same, with chances of obtaining other Prizes.
Address, JAMES F. WINTER,
(27::1y) *Manager*, Macon, Ga.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,
ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others:

Hon. Thos. Ruffin,	Alamance,
John Newlin,	do
P. A. Holt,	do
W. R. Albright,	do
J. H. Haughton,	Chatham,
A. H. Lindley,	do
P. C. Cameron,	Orange,
John F. Lyon,	do
W. J. Bingham,	do
John Long,	Randolph,
E. G. Reade,	Person,
G. & H. Williams,	do

Feb. 6. 6::1yr.

FRESH COCOA NUTS and Lemons just received at L. BENCINI'S